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U.S. Softens Position on Syria

State Department Aide Cites 'Helpful' Role in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman
 New York Times Service
 WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official has told a congressional subcommittee that Syria is playing a "helpful" role in restoring stability in Lebanon. He said that stemmed from a decision by Damascus "to shift course" and be more cooperative. The praise for Syria's actions on Wednesday seemed to surprise some members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East. They sharply questioned the witness, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, about the apparent switch. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other government officials have repeatedly blamed Syria in the past for blocking progress toward a Lebanese accord, and for involvement in terrorist actions against the United States, including the bombing in Lebanon that killed 241 U.S. servicemen last October. In a general review of the Middle East situation, Mr. Murphy said that the new Lebanese government of Prime Minister Rashid Karame had had some success in restoring order and in "addressing the many problems before it."

Representative Edwin V.W. Zachau, Republican of California, asked Mr. Murphy how Syria could be described as "a helpful player" after it had been so long depicted as "the troublemaker in the region."

"Times change," replied Mr. Murphy, a former ambassador to Syria. He said that Syria had caused trouble in the region as a result of the U.S.-negotiated agreement of May 17, 1983, between Israel and Lebanon on the terms for Israeli withdrawal. Mr. Murphy said that "clearly the Syrians had set their sights on blowing up that agreement."

"And when that was blown," he added, "they showed themselves ready to move in the direction of helping to restore stability in Lebanon."

"I think they have come to a policy decision that a stable Lebanon, and a stable Beirut, are necessary for greater stability in the region," he said.

A strong supporter of Israel on the committee, Representative Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, said "I am distressed by the choice of the word 'helpful.'"

"It's a relative term," Mr. Smith continued. "If someone throws you down a well a hundred feet and you're not very happy and then they haul you up 50 feet and you can see the light at the top of the well, you feel a lot better and you call them helpful, but you never would have been down there in the first place if they hadn't thrown you down there."

He asked Mr. Murphy what the United States had done to "promote all this euphoric help which the Syrians are giving."

"I don't think we're doing anything," Mr. Murphy replied. "I think they found it in their interest to shift course."

Mr. Murphy said he believed that Syria's main goal was to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and said he thought the Syrians would then pull out their own troops if the Israelis left first.

The 1983 agreement, which Syria rejected, set the terms for Israeli withdrawal only in the context of a simultaneous Syrian pullback.

On other Middle East issues, Mr. Murphy said that Iran continued to build up its forces along the border with Iraq for an invasion that could occur "tomorrow — or never."

He said that there seemed to be a continuing debate in Tehran on what to do about the invasion.

"For the moment, the situation is not getting better," he said, "nor is it getting any worse."

"But this is a perilous duel," he said. "The danger is real that it may at any moment ignite a wider conflict."



First Woman to Walk in Space

Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman to walk in space, spent nearly four hours outside the Soviet Salyut-7 space laboratory conducting welding and soldering experiments. Miss Savitskaya, accompanied by a colleague on the walk Wednesday, first flew into space in 1982.

U.S. Announces Continental Bank Rescue Plan

By James L. Rowe Jr.
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. announced on Thursday a multi-billion-dollar plan to save Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

The rescue is by far the largest ever undertaken by the U.S. government.

William Isaac, the chairman of the FDIC, said Thursday that the FDIC would clean nearly all of the \$4.5 billion in problem loans from the bank's books, inject new capital to make up for loan losses, and install new management to rescue confidence in Continental, which as recently as two years ago, lent more money to U.S. corporations than any other bank.

Continental has been kept afloat since May 17 by a temporary rescue package fashioned by the FDIC and other commercial banks. This was needed after big depositors, mainly in the Far East and Europe, panicked because of

the bank's large number of problem loans and pulled out their funds.

Mr. Isaac said the rescue plan for Continental would create one of "the very strongest banks in the world," an institution with virtually no problem loans and one of the highest ratios of capital to assets.

The FDIC will assume responsibility for repaying \$3.5 billion in Continental borrowings from the FDIC. In return, the government will receive \$3 billion of Continental problem loans immediately and another \$1.5 billion within the next three years.

The difference between the \$3.5 billion from the FDIC and the \$4.5 billion in loans it will receive will be borne by Continental shareholders, which will see its equity in the bank decline from \$1.8 billion to \$800 million.

Continental's current chairman, David G. Taylor, said that package with the FDIC would be reflected in the bank's second-quarter earnings statement, even though the

quarter technically ended June 30 and the package will not be voted on by shareholders until the middle of September.

Mr. Taylor said that the bank company will report a loss of about \$1.1 billion, most of it the difference between the book value of the loans and the FDIC purchase price.

Mr. Isaac confirmed that the loans will actually have a face value of \$5.1 billion, because Continental already has written off about \$600 million.

The government hopes that Continental will begin making a profit almost immediately and that its new health and top management will lure back depositors, and keep the bank's borrowers and employees, both of whom have become extremely nervous in recent months.

The FDIC selected John E. Swearingen, retired chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana, and William S. Ogden, former vice chair-

man of Chase Manhattan Bank, to head up the new management team at Continental.

In return for injecting \$1 billion of capital into Continental, the FDIC will receive securities that can be converted into common stock. Once Continental regains the confidence of investors, the FDIC hopes to sell that stock at a profit.

Continental shareholders, who will lose \$1 billion in equity, could lose the rest, depending upon whether the FDIC is able to recover the \$3.5 billion it will pay for the \$4.5 billion in Continental loans.

Mr. Isaac, anticipating criticism of the package, said the program the FDIC and the bank have agreed to will maintain competition in the Middle West, where Continental for years has been the dominant bank, provide uninterrupted banking services to Continental's thousands of individual and corporate customers, as well as

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Coalition Pulls Out Of Vote in Nicaragua

By John Lantigua
 Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's major opposition group has announced it will not take part in the country's Nov. 4 election and accused the Sandinist government of putting unfair restrictions on the election campaign.

The opposition decision not to register its candidates was announced after a meeting Wednesday between leaders of the Democratic Coordinator, a coalition of several opposition groups, and the governing Sandinist National Liberation Front. The meeting failed to resolve differences over opposition demands concerning election procedures and negotiations with Nicaraguan rebels.

"The decision not to register our candidates can be interpreted as a decision not to participate in the election," said Augustin Jarama Anaya, head of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, one of the coalition members.

Sandinist officials accused the Democratic Coordinator of acting in bad faith.

"I think the fact that they pulled out right away shows they never intended to participate in the first place," said Gioconda Belli, the Sandinist representative to the National Council of Political Parties.

The Democratic Coordinator was regarded as the primary opposition to the Sandinists in the election, the first scheduled voting since the leftist government came to power in July 1979.

Like other government opponents, the coalition has asserted that the electoral procedures, including time and travel allowed for campaigning, give the Sandinists an unfair advantage.

A U.S. State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said, "We're disappointed that the government of Nicaragua chose not to address the concerns of the opposition and refused to change the electoral conditions for the elections." United Press International reported from Washington.

[Mr. Romberg said the opposition slate "provided the government of Nicaragua with an excellent opportunity to demonstrate whether it was prepared to move to truly democratic rule. The government of Nicaragua appears to have rejected the opportunity."

The four parties represented by the Democratic Coordinator had until midnight Thursday to register candidates for president, vice president and 90 seats in a new national assembly. Six other small parties have said they will participate.

The Democratic Coordinator had asked that the registration deadline be postponed, which the Sandinists refused to do. It had also insisted on what it calls a "national dialogue" to discuss other demands originally made in December 1983.

Those included a general amnesty for all armed forces fighting the Sandinist government and the right for those guerrillas and their leaders to participate in the election. The Sandinists have said repeatedly that they will not negotiate with the rebels.

The opposition also was insisting that the Sandinists end media censorship, but they lengthen the time allotted for the campaign and that they lift restrictions on travel and political rallies.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Sandinist ruling council and the government's presidential candidate, said last week that restrictions on travel and censorship would be eased. Opponents, however, felt there had been little progress in those areas.

Mr. Ortega had said that information on national defense would be subject to censorship because of fighting between the guerrillas and government troops.

"Without our participation, these elections are not valid," said Luis Rivas Leiva of the Social

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Norway Charges Libya Killed Sailor, Held Ship

By Per Egil Hegge
 International Herald Tribune

OSLO — The Norwegian police charged Thursday that Libyan authorities killed a Norwegian sailor during questioning in May and then tried to make his death look like suicide.

In a report to the Foreign Ministry, the police said the Libyan government kept both the ship and crew in Tripoli harbor for more than two months, allowing it to save on July 21 after receiving payment of 2.5 million Norwegian kroner (\$270,000). This was a fine for the suicide under Libyan law.

"We are horrified, and in the strongest terms possible, we condemn what has happened," said Norway's deputy foreign minister, Thorbjørn Frøysnes, after he received the Norwegian police report Thursday.

He said the Norwegian government would ask the Libyans to return the ship and the sailor's death to trial.

The story of the detention of the Norwegian-registered vessel, the *icma Lionel*, has come out over the past week, and official details of the incident were released Thursday.

The chief of Oslo's criminal investigating squad, Arne Huse, said Bjørn Pedersen, 52, a merchant seaman, was last seen alive in May 13, two days after the ship was docked.

Mr. Pedersen, apparently the only man on deck when the ship was boarded by Libyan police, was taken away by two Libyans in a car, the Norwegian report said.

On the same day, the ship's captain was informed that Mr. Pedersen had sustained severe injuries while trying to jump out of the car, and was in a hospital. A week later, the captain was told by the Libyans that Mr. Pedersen had instead tried to kill himself by jumping from the ship's deck into the hold.

The police and the Norwegian Foreign Office have said they do not accept these versions, and their conclusion is that the sailor was killed during questioning.

The ship, carrying a mixed cargo, arrived in Libya three days after an abortive commando-style raid on a fortified residence used by the country's ruler, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, on May 8.

Libyan authorities accused the ship of having sent signals to someone ashore by blinking its lights. According to Norwegian authorities, the blinking was due to a faulty electrical system.

Other members of the crew were also beaten by the Libyans, Norwegian officials said.

About 70 Norwegian civilians work in Libya. Until Thursday the Norwegian authorities have refused to divulge information about the case, apparently because both the Foreign Ministry and the ship's owners were worried about the rest of the crew, officials said.

plan that he hopes to extend progressively beyond Beirut.

The Syrian Army, which has been occupying northern and eastern parts of Lebanon since 1976, is stationed on the outskirts of Tripoli. But it has hesitated to attempt pacification of the city by force.

Following his three hours of meetings with Mr. Assad in Damascus, Mr. Karame said that the Syrians had fully supported his plans to deploy Lebanese Army units in Tripoli. He and Syria were agreed "100 percent," he added.

The dominant military force in Tripoli is that of the Islamic Unification Movement, a Sunni Moslem group whose leader opposes Mr. Assad. Their rivals are the militia of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, made up mostly of Lebanese Alawites, a tiny Moslem sect that Mr. Assad belongs to.

The Lebanese capital has been relatively peaceful since July 4, when the security plan supported by the Syrians went into effect. The plan provided for the city's oppositionists to pull their men and weapons out of the streets followed by the deployment of two Lebanese Army brigades — one Moslem and one Christian — in mainly Moslem West and Christian East Beirut.

At W.G. Harrison Ltd., a big stationery shop on High Street, they sell a booklet called "The Glory of Grantham," but it is not about Hilda Margaret Roberts Thatcher, local girl made good.

It is about St. Wulfham's Church, whose handsome 14th-century crocketed spire can claim, at 272 feet (82 meters), to be the sixth loftiest steeple in the realm. Harrison's stocks no books about the prime minister, and a clerk there commented, "We'd be more inclined to think better of her if she put in an appearance once in a while."

Mrs. Thatcher has been to the town only once since taking office in 1979 and only twice since taking over as leader of the Conservative Party in 1975. She has never made a campaign speech in Grantham; her constituency is Finchley, in the northern suburbs of London.

But the prime minister talks constantly of Grantham, its country common sense, and the values she learned there. On her last visit, in February 1982, she stopped at the grammar school where she prepared for Oxford, the Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School, and told the students

that she had learned there a sense of discipline and duty — "a marvelous foundation."

A country, she often says, can no more live beyond its means than could her family in the days when she sliced bacon and weighed beans in the shop. With evident pride, she once told a national television audience that her father, Alfred Roberts, earned only 12 shillings a week when he came to Grantham, of which he spent 10 shillings on food and housing, putting aside a shilling as "spending money" and saving a shilling. He was finally able to buy the shop where he worked, and he later served as mayor.

It is the Roberts's shop that provides the only visible memento of Mrs. Thatcher's life in Grantham. Derelict for years — "the most famous eyesore in town," The Journal called it — the shop was sold three years ago to Rodney Cioke, a businessman from southern England, who turned it into a restaurant called The Premier. The shop's windows and the reception area have been restored to their appearance during Mrs. Thatcher's girlhood, with cans and packages from that era carrying the prices that were charged in those days.

Victoria Buckley, the manager, says the restaurant's first year "has been very good, considering the recession," and she says customers come from all parts of England and from abroad to eat where the prime minister was born. But the town, she said, "doesn't seem to take much notice — they're typically English, reluctant ever to blow their own trumpet."

Grantham's only visible tribute to its famous daughter is a tiny slate plaque, high up on the outside wall of the shop, invisible to all but the most observant passer-by. Another is in the Guildhall.

The man the locals brag about is Sir Isaac Newton, the mathematician and philosopher, who was born at Woolsborge Manor, seven miles (11 kilometers) south of town, where he is said to have deduced the law of gravity from watching an apple fall from a tree. He went to the King's School in Grantham, leaving behind his name carved on a windowsill.

A statue of Newton, holding a mathematical diagram in his left hand, stands in front of the

Grantham: Thatcher's Hometown Stoically Resists Limelight

By R.W. Apple Jr.
 New York Times Service

GRANTHAM, England — Margaret Thatcher is the second most famous person to have grown up in this quiet market town in Lincolnshire, but a visitor could drive into town, do some shopping, have a bite of lunch and leave without ever knowing she came from here.

The roadside signs outside Grantham say it is "twinned" with Saint Augustine, a town near Bonn in West Germany, but they make no mention of the fact that Britain's indeed Europe's first woman prime minister was born above her father's grocery store on North Parade on Oct. 13, 1925. Nor are many of the people in town likely to mention the fact unless they are asked.

"The average person in Grantham is proud of her as a Grantham success story," said John Han, the chief reporter for The Grantham Journal, a weekly newspaper. "But she left town at 17 to go to Oxford, glad to get away, as I hear it, and she hasn't been back much. I don't think many people around Grantham know her."

Israeli Government Role Denied in Dikko Abduction

Sir David Napley, solicitor for three Israelis charged in the July 5 abduction of Nigeria's former transportation minister, arriving at a London court on Thursday. He said the suspects denied any connection with the Israeli government. The Nigerian, Umaru Dikko, wanted by his government, was found heavily drugged inside a wooden crate that was to be flown from Britain to Nigeria.

Manic-Depression Tied To a Genetic Disorder

By Victor Cohn
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. government scientists have reported what they called "the strongest evidence so far" that the most common mental illnesses have an inherited physical cause.

A team at the National Institute of Mental Health reported on Wednesday the discovery of a genetic disorder that may help trigger two-thirds of all manic-depression and a tenth of all serious depression diseases that affect 10 million Americans at any given time.

The disorder, an abnormal sensitivity to a normal brain chemical called acetylcholine, is described in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine by three doctors, Elliot Gershon, N. Susan Nadi and John Nurnberger Jr.

Dr. Gershon heads the psychogenetics section at the institute, one of many groups around the world that have been trying to identify physical causes of illnesses long considered purely psychological.

The discovery could lead to major advances against depression and manic-depression — swings between abnormally high spirits and depression — and lead to new

classifications of mental diseases based on their biochemistry. Another top scientist at the institute said there was one chance in 10,000 that the results are in error.

Dr. Frederick Goodwin, research director at the National Institute of Mental Health, stressed that "psychological and physical stress" remain important in bringing on almost all mental illnesses.

The team of doctors studied two large families whose members included 17 patients with "major" manic-depression, one with serious depression and 13 close relatives with incidents of major or minor emotional disorders.

The scientists took skin samples from each and grew skin cells in laboratory cultures to eliminate the effects of drugs and outside influences. They compared these skin cultures with those from five mentally normal family members and 12 unrelated normal people.

Most of those from the ill and formerly ill family members showed an abnormally high number of "binding sites" or receptors for acetylcholine, meaning that the cells would get too great a dose.

Acetylcholine is one of many vital carriers of brain messages.

Dr. Gershon said that information on national defense would be subject to censorship because of fighting between the guerrillas and government troops.

"Without our participation, these elections are not valid," said Luis Rivas Leiva of the Social

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■ Kenya faces a new dilemma: what to do with the proliferation of game that has resulted from the bans of the 1970s.



The restaurant on the spot where Margaret Thatcher spent her childhood.

Final Israeli Election Count Is Likely to Help Likud Bloc

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The ruling Likud bloc's prospects of heading Israel's next government were increased on Thursday when one of its allies gained an additional seat in the newly elected parliament after the votes of Israelis in the armed forces were counted.

According to complete but unofficial returns from Monday's election, the votes of the military, the last to be counted, increased the Tehiya Party's strength in the Knesset from four to five seats and

reduced the Labor Party's representation from 45 seats to 44.

Likud won 41 seats in the election and that total was unaffected by the military vote.

Labor remained the largest single party in the new parliament, but its prospects of forming a coalition with a 61-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset were further dimmed by Tehiya's gain.

Tehiya is a hard-line party whose principal goal is the absorption of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip into Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

can now count on a solid bloc of 46 votes, 41 from the Likud and five from Tehiya.

When combined with the 12 seats that are shared by four religious parties, all of which are closer in philosophy to Likud than to Labor, the religious and nationalist right in Israel has 58 seats in the new parliament, three short of what is necessary to form a coalition.

The change also increased the importance of and negotiating leverage of former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, whose Yahad Party won three seats in the election.

Mr. Weizman is thought to prefer a Labor-led government, but throughout the campaign he consistently refused to rule out joining a Likud government.

The newly calculated parliamentary lineup showed that Labor and its two natural allies on the left, Shinui and the Citizens Rights Movement, won 50 seats among them, exactly the number they captured in the 1981 election.

For Labor and its allies to form a coalition, they would need not only the cooperation of Mr. Weizman and two other small parties, but the participation of at least two of the religious parties, an awkward combination at best.

Likud officials were clearly more confident of their prospects after the vote shifts became known. Because the votes of Israelis serving in the armed forces are counted separately, after all other election returns are in, they provide an unusually clear gauge of the mood of the country's young people.

The vast majority of the armed forces' voters are in the 18-to-21 age bracket. And for the second election in a row, their vote swung heavily to the right, an additional confirmation of the general direction of the Israeli electorate and a likely harbinger of the future.

one man was arrested. Fifty-two pickets were arrested as they blocked the home of a Scottish miner who has refused to join the strike.

U.K. Strike Figures

The Employment Department said Wednesday that the overall number of working days lost to strikes in Britain in the first six months of 1984 was 9,685,000, four times the figure for the first half of 1983. The Associated Press reported from London.

The coal industry accounted for 7,853,000 of the strike days, the department said.

U.S. Holds Hope For UNESCO, Congress Is Told

WASHINGTON — A U.S. State Department official reported Thursday that there is some hope the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will make changes requested by Washington.

The United States has been upset at what it called management and program abuses within the agency. Last year the Reagan administration gave notification of withdrawal at the end of 1984 unless there were major internal changes.

"Within UNESCO, there is an impressive new awareness of the necessity for all members to address the important issues we have raised," Gregory J. Newell, an assistant secretary of state, told a joint meeting of two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees.

Mr. Scargill was speaking after a meeting of the union executive, which was called to discuss the miners' next move after the breakdown of talks with the coal board last week. The meeting was held amid signs of a back-to-work movement at some coalfields.

Wide press coverage has been given to the alleged activities of one miner, code-named "Silver Birch," from the Nottinghamshire coalfield, where miners are working.

This miner was said to be touring other regions and urging strikers to return to work.

On picket lines in the northwestern Lancashire coalfield, police clashed with about 250 strikers outside the Sutton Manor mine, where



Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, right, saw Israel's former Sephardic chief rabbi and mentor of the new Shas Party, Ovadia Yosef, during discussions on forming a coalition after Monday's general election produced deadlock between the main parties.

U.S. Announces Plan for Continental

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cost the FDIC the least amount of money.

The assistance plan must be approved by Continental shareholders, but the FDIC said if the holders reject it, regulators would close the bank and reopen it as a new concern, capitalized by the FDIC, and shareholders would lose everything.

Israel Is Said to Censor Up to 30% of Arab Press

TEL AVIV — Israel's military

censor regularly bans 15 percent to 30 percent of the proposed content of Palestinian newspapers in Arab East Jerusalem, according to a study by the Israeli Journalists' Association.

The study said the three major Palestinian newspapers in Jerusalem prepare about 25 percent more material than they have space for because they are also barred from leaving gaping blanks to show what has been censored. The papers, Al-Fajr, Al-Sharh and Al-Quds, are viewed by the Israeli authorities as mouthpieces for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Since Continental has been kept alive since May only by a \$7.5-billion rescue package from the government and other banks as well as emergency loans from the Federal Reserve system, regulators easily could call their loans to the bank.

The permanent rescue package has the support of all three bank regulatory agencies, the FDIC, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board, as well as the U.S. Treasury.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and other department officials have reservations about the program because the rescue will be carried out through the parent company of the bank, Continental Illinois Corp., rather than through the bank itself. Officials also are concerned that the rescue plan, while penalizing shareholders of the parent company, assists bondholders of Continental Illinois Corp.



John E. Swearingin.

Despite the reservations, some of which Mr. Isaac said he shares, Treasury officials said they recognized that the rescue had to be done quickly.

Opposition Group Pulls Out Of Elections in Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Party, head of the

Democratic Coordinator. Arturo Cruz, a former member of the Sandinista junta, who broke with the government in 1981 and returned this week to run for president on the opposition ticket, said he backed the decision to boycott the election.

"We must be faithful to our democratic beliefs and faithful to the democratic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people," Mr. Cruz said. "The problem is that we were not given the conditions necessary for free elections. We are not evading our historic obligation."

During Wednesday's meeting, Sandinista leaders proposed that they and opposition leaders petition President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress and insist that the United States end its aid to the rebels.

Mr. Cruz called the proposal "absolutely ridiculous."

2 Rebel Groups Merge
Two leading Nicaraguan rebel groups say they have joined forces in an effort to remove Nicaragua's leftist government. United Press International reported from Panama City.

Leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, based in Costa Rica, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, headquartered in Honduras, announced the merger Wednesday after a two-day meeting in Panama City.

Absent from the meeting was Edén Pastora Gómez, the former

commander of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance's rebel army. Mr. Pastora opposed a merger with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force because its leadership included former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in the Sandinista revolution of 1979.

In a radio transmission from Nicaragua monitored in Costa Rica, Mr. Pastora, the former Sandinista rebel leader known as Commander Zero, called the merger announcement "a fraud, deceit and a lie against the Nicaraguan people."

Mr. Pastora, who broke with the Sandinistas in 1981 over their Marxist leanings, contends that the United States, which has channeled \$55 million to Democratic Force rebels, has pressured him to accept the merger.

Alliance troops have been loyal to Mr. Pastora, who has been removed from the group's leadership, and it was uncertain how many of them would go along with the merger.

But in Panama, the other rebel leaders insisted the two groups would "fight together until liberating our country oppressed by the totalitarian Marxist-Leninist regime and occupied by foreign forces."

They said they agreed "to establish in Nicaragua a temporary government of national consultation with a primary mission to begin the democratic process."

The Democratic Force claims 12,000 rebel fighters while the Alliance counts 3,000.

Thatcher Hometown Resists Limelight With Stoic Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

Griffiths, and Grantham hosts a Newton pub, road and school, plus a new, \$15-million Sir Isaac Newton Shopping Center.

Not a great deal happens in Grantham these days. As a matter

of fact, when a British Broadcasting Corp. radio disk jockey conducted a contest to find the most boring town in the country, it was Grantham that was given the "Golden Yawn Award."

Such tourists as come to Grantham come mostly because of the Newton connection. Last summer, said Doreen Cubitt of the local tourist office, only about 15 of the 350 inquiries she averaged each week came from people asking about the prime minister.

The mimeographed sheet she hands out for those wanting to make a tour describes St. Wulfram's and Grantham House, where Margaret Thatcher stayed on her trip to Scotland to marry James IV, and the George Hotel, which is mentioned in "Nicholas Nickleby," and even the working beehive outside the Beehive Inn.

It says nothing about the prime minister's birthplace.

U.S. to Allow Owners More TV, Radio Stations
WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission voted Thursday, 4-1, to raise the number of radio and TV stations that a single individual or company may own from 21 to 36. It allows ownership of 12 AM radio stations, 12 FM radio stations and 12 television stations.

The U.S. agency also agreed that as of 1990 it would stop enforcing any limits on broadcast ownership unless the Congress intervened.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
5 Rue Duquesne, PARIS
Just tell the taxi driver "sark roe doe noo"
or Folkestone St., 9, Munich.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. May Lift Some Polish Sanctions

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration has decided to lift some of its sanctions against Poland in response to last Saturday's announcement of amnesty for political prisoners, according to administration sources.

The U.S. actions, expected to be announced next week, included restoring permission for the Polish national airline, LOT, to make regular flights to the United States and a resumption of cultural and scientific exchanges, the sources said Wednesday.

Officials said that before the United States approves agricultural credits, Poland must first show it is fulfilling its promise to release virtually all political prisoners and ease other aspects of its crackdown. Conditions in Poland do improve substantially, an official said, a "step-by-step readjustment" of U.S. policies is likely over time, including improvement of official relations.

Pravda Says U.S. Plans Asia Alliance

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — The Soviet newspaper Pravda said Thursday that the real reason George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, toured Asia earlier this month was to promote an American project to build up an Asian equivalent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Under the Pentagon's plans," Pravda said, "East Asia and the Pacific and Indian oceans should become a launching site for forward-based nuclear weapons similar to those in Western Europe."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman called the Pravda assertion a "flight of fancy," adding, "There is no effort from any quarter to develop a new military alliance in the Pacific." (Reuters, 1B)

Bombs Mark Sri Lanka Anniversary

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Small bombs exploded Thursday in Sri Lanka's northern district of Jaffna for the third day in a row. Tamils marked the anniversary of last year's ethnic violence, police said. Militant Tamil youths, believed to belong to separatist guerrilla groups, cycled through the streets of Jaffna, throwing bombs at government officials, the police said. Some buildings were slightly damaged but no casualties were reported.

The main Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, had called for orderly demonstrations Wednesday and Thursday to commemorate the nearly 400 people killed in fighting between the majority Sinhala and minority Tamils. The violence began on July 25, 1983.

U.K.-U.S. Pact Aims at Drug Dealers

LONDON (AP) — In a move aimed at international drug traffic, Britain and the United States signed an agreement Thursday to give U.S. authorities limited access to bank records in the British Caribbean colonies of the Cayman Islands.

The Caymans, 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Cuba, are believed to be a major financial center for drug traffickers using secret accounts in some of the islands' 400 banks, officials in London said.

The agreement provides that bank documents will be made available to U.S. authorities if they present a credible case that alleged drug dealers have been laundering money through Cayman accounts. Foreign Office officials said.

Carrington Pledges Help on Aegean

ATHENS (AP) — Lord Carrington, the new secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said Thursday that he would attempt to settle Greece's long-standing problems with Turkey.

Lord Carrington, in Athens on a two-day visit, assured President Constantinos Karamanlis that he "showed understanding for Greece's position," an announcement from the president's office said.

About 3,000 demonstrators from leftist peace groups staged a protest march on Thursday, calling for Greece to leave NATO. Greece refused to take part in NATO exercises in the Aegean Sea, asserting that the alliance favors Turkey in the dispute over the military status of the Aegean island of Lemnos. Greece also objects to NATO proposals that the two countries share operational control of the Aegean.

U.S. Plane Reportedly Forced to Land

WASHINGTON (WP) — A DC-8 jet chartered by the U.S. Air Force apparently was forced to land Wednesday night in North Yemen after it flew into Yemeni air space, U.S. officials said. The plane was permitted to take off again from Sana'a, the capital of North Yemen, early Thursday after about five hours on the ground.

The jet, carrying 87 U.S. citizens, a Briton and an unknown number of civilian crew members, was en route from Norfolk, Virginia, to the U.S. military base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Details were sketchy, but a government official said the pilot had been in contact with his home office in Miami, and reportedly told Yemeni officials that he was directed off course by air controllers in Norway. The pilot was told to land or be fired upon. State Department officials said they were puzzled by the incident. North Yemen is considered a pro-Western nation.

Director Loses Soviet Citizenship

MOSCOW (AP) — Yuri Lyubimov, the Soviet theater director who went to the West a year ago and was dismissed as director of Moscow's leading avant-garde theater, has been stripped of his citizenship, a Soviet official confirmed Thursday.

The action, a common one against artists and writers who overstay their foreign travel visas as Mr. Lyubimov did, was taken by the President of the law-making Supreme Soviet. In March, Mr. Lyubimov, 66, was expelled from the Communist Party and dismissed from his job as artistic director of the Taganka theater.

When Mr. Lyubimov went to London a year ago, he was allowed to take his wife and son with him, prompting speculation that the authorities were tacitly encouraging him not to return. In Paris, the French Minister of Culture announced Thursday that he has agreed to head the Bobigny theater center, just north of Paris, beginning in 1985.

Argentines to Vote on Boundary Issue

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina said his government would hold a referendum to decide on a solution to the century-old Beagle Channel dispute with Chile.

Mr. Alfonsín said Wednesday that the referendum would be held 60 days after final proposals to solve the dispute are issued by the Vatican, which has mediated the dispute. The Vatican has been mediating the dispute since 1978. The two countries nearly went to war over land and sea rights on the southern tip of South America in 1978.

U.S. Senate Votes on Toxic Waste Law

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate has voted unanimously to reauthorize and strengthen the law regulating the handling, transportation and disposal of toxic wastes.

The vote Wednesday marked the first time the Senate has acted on a major piece of environmental legislation since 1980. The House Representatives voted in November to reauthorize the Toxic Waste Law, called the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A conference committee will attempt to work out differences in the two bills.

This is the first of a series of major environmental laws whose authorization has expired in recent years and are expected to be renewed by both houses of Congress. The Senate bill would extend the authority of the law from 1983, when it expired, through Sept. 31, 1987.

For the Record

The planned flight of an eagle at the Olympic Games opening ceremonies Saturday in Los Angeles was eliminated Wednesday after ceremony officials concluded that the eagle's role had become too controversial. An eagle being trained to fly over the ceremonies died July 15.

Children of parents educated in English anywhere in Canada are guaranteed an education in English in Quebec province, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled unanimously Thursday. It ruled Quebec's language charter unconstitutional because it only permits children whose mother or father was educated in English in Quebec to attend school in that language.

A North Korean naval vessel seized three Japanese fishing boats Wednesday with 20 crewmen aboard in waters about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southeast of Chongjin, inside North Korea's 200-mile economic zone, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency reported Thursday.

Colonel Alfonso de Castro Tosta, chief of staff of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, the northern guerrilla movement, has defected to the Cuban-backed government, loyalist front sources said Thursday.

Bangladesh journalists and press workers, who have been on strike for two weeks, threatened Thursday to take violent action if the government did not order newspaper owners to give them a 39 percent raise. (Reuters)

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia was ordered to bed Thursday with a "minor bronchial infection," official sources said. Mr. Bourguiba will be 81 on Aug. 3. (AP)

In Memory MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI BUILDER OF MODERN IRAN

Iranians who by the millions suffer the yoke of abject tyranny remember this day, July 27, 1984, which marks the fourth anniversary of the demise of my beloved brother the Shahanshah of Iran.

After so much chaos, deprivation and repression and as Iran sinks each passing day into ever bloodier dictatorship by war and horror, my compatriots will pause to remember the past. They will recall a country standing not too long ago at the vanguard of peace and progress in the region. They will mourn in my brother a Sovereign who was essentially just and humane. A nation builder who was striving together with all Iranians to peacefully lead the country into a modern era of peace and prosperity.

Those nation builders are now gone, massacred, jailed or exiled. Dark clouds lurk over our beleaguered land. Our economy has been destroyed, our cities lie in ruins, our children and youth die by hundreds of thousands in a senseless war. Alas, the vicious circle of horrors continues, fed by the gory logic of Tehran's backward zealots. Further mounting disasters loom over the horizon threatening to utterly destroy our national heritage and the little that is still left of our past endeavors and achievements.

To those throughout mankind who still say there is little they can do, to those at the United Nations who, despite repeated appeals, refuse to sponsor life-saving resolutions or condemn gross human rights violations, to those who were so eager to denounce my brother and praise the new regime of despotic mullahs as a model for future humane governance, I will, as the sister of the Shahanshah, say this: "A world not so indifferent to the plight of the Sakharovs or to events in South Africa, Poland and elsewhere has also the solemn duty to show some compassion towards the millions of my agonizing compatriots lest risking to stand accused of double-standards in the records of history."

Amidst continued international silence that cries louder each day, must we come to the sad conclusion that Iran is to remain in darkness for lack of courage and understanding in short supply throughout mankind? Let us hope not and let us prevent further tragedies by bringing the nightmare to an end.

Break the silence! Let Iran live again!

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Reagan's Policies Increased 'Poor,' Study Shows

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A study released by a congressional research agency estimated that at least 557,000 people were dropped into the classification of "poor" as a result of budget restrictions in social programs that Congress approved at the request of the Reagan administration.

Released Wednesday, the study was designed to assess the relative importance of the recession, budget cutbacks and other factors on the poverty rate, and it was requested by Democrats seeking a political answer to statements by President Ronald Reagan.

The study said the 1981-82 recession made an even more significant contribution to poverty, increasing the number of poor people in 1982 by 1.6 million, or almost 6 percent

beyond what it would otherwise have been.

A family of four was classified as poor if it had cash income of less than \$9,862 in 1982.

The report was made by the non-partisan Congressional Research Service with the help of a private economic consulting concern, Mathematica Policy Research Inc., at the request of Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee.

According to the Census Bureau, which conducts a household survey each year, the poverty rate rose to 15 percent in 1982 from 14 percent in 1981 as the number of poor people in the United States rose to 34.4 million from 31.8 million. From 1980 to 1982, the number of poor people increased by 5 million, the bureau reported.

Democratic members of Con-

gress said the findings contradicted Mr. Reagan.

At a press conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said "there is not one single fact or figure to substantiate" the contention that his policies had hurt people who were poor or disadvantaged. "There's no basis for this demagoguery that somehow we have punished, and are picking on, or trying to get our recovery on the backs of the needy," he added.

The study by the Congressional Research Service estimated the number of people who would have been poor in 1982 without the recession and without the budget restrictions adopted by Congress in 1981 at Mr. Reagan's request. By comparing these figures with the actual numbers of poor people, the study derived estimates for the number of people impoverished by

the recession and by the budget changes.

Overall, the figures derived in the study showed that the budget restrictions increased the number of poor people by at least 557,000, or 2 percent, while the recession increased the number of poor people by 1.6 million, or 5.6 percent.

The total number of poor people thus increased by 2.2 million, or 7.6 percent, beyond what it would otherwise have been, according to the study.

The effects of the recession clearly outweighed the effects of the budget restrictions for working-age adults and for married couples with families, the study said, but the changes in welfare programs were a more significant factor in increasing poverty among families headed by women, it said.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., a spokesman

for the Office of Management and Budget, said Wednesday that administration officials had not seen the report, but that total government spending on programs for low-income people had risen from \$47 billion in the 1980 fiscal year to \$64 billion in the current year. The figures include the Medicaid, Aid to Families With Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income programs, as well as subsidized housing.

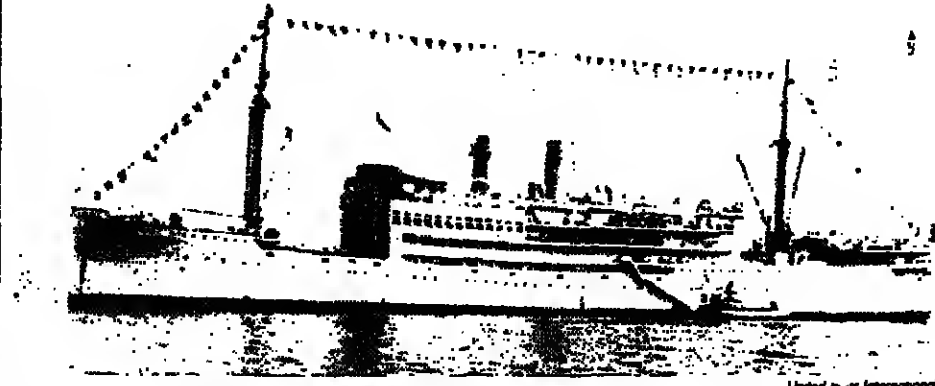
Mr. Reagan argued Tuesday that the figures showed the social "safety net" is intact — a point also made by Mr. Dale.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, took issue with Mr. Reagan on his statements, saying Tuesday that the president "not only made his usual factual errors," but "old some tall stories as well."

The research agency estimated that the number of poor children had increased by 331,000, or 2.9 percent, as a result of the budget restrictions. This accounts for more than half of the 570,000 people who, according to the estimates in the study, became poor as a result of the restrictions.

The budget moves restricted some welfare eligibility and reduced some benefits. The study estimated that these changes increased the number of people in poor families headed by women by 283,000, or 2.8 percent beyond what it would have otherwise been.

The recession, it said, increased the number of such families living in poverty by 182,000, or 1.8 percent. The recession and budget restrictions together increased the number of impoverished families headed by women by 475,000, or 4.7 percent, the report estimated.



About 800 U.S. troops died when the Leopoldville was sunk in 1944.

Wreck May Be Torpedoed Troop Ship

NEW YORK — Shipwreck hunters say they have found the remains of the Belgian luxury liner whose destruction and resulting loss of 819 lives — mostly American servicemen — was kept secret by the Allies in World War II.

Clive Cussler, the novelist and adventurer, said Wednesday that his team may also have discovered the wreck of a French freighter, the Montclair. He said that ship is believed to have sunk in the English Channel early in World War II with a fortune in gold bullion from French banks.

Mr. Cussler said his team, during its expedition last month, also relocated the wreckage of the German U-boat that sank the Lusitania in 1915.

The 11,500-ton Belgian liner Leopoldville had been ferrying U.S. soldiers across the English Channel to fight in the Battle of the Bulge on Christmas Eve 1944 when it was sunk by a German submarine, according to Mr. Cussler.

He said Allied officials kept the incident secret for fear of harming troop morale and it took years before the story was made public.

A handful of survivors, attending Mr. Cussler's press conference, recalled how the ship's crew shouted orders in Flemish to the English-speaking American soldiers and then commandeered most of the few working lifeboats.

Hundreds of soldiers drowned below decks as the ship sank five miles (eight kilometers) off Cherbourg, France, with only a handful of small boats and a single English destroyer taking on survivors.

Mr. Cussler, the author of several best sellers, including "Raise the Titanic," said the information on what may be the Montclair was given to British authorities. To this day, no one knows if the cargo ship was indeed carrying gold ingots.

"Treasure does not interest me," Mr. Cussler said. "In all of history, you can count on two hands the amount of treasure recovered from shipwrecks. Treasure-hunting is not all it is cracked up to be."

Mr. Cussler said locating the U-boat that destroyed the Lusitania "was a rediscovery." He said Danish officials knew where the wreckage was in 1925 and again in 1979, when it was found by a Danish diver.

The sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, claimed 1,198 lives, including 132 Americans, and was widely credited with forcing the United States to enter World War I. The U-boat ran aground on the Danish coast a year later.

Mr. Cussler has previously found about 30 wrecks, including the Civil War ships Ironclad and Merrimack.

U.S. Says Bulgarian Agency Is Dealing in Drugs

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials have charged that Kintex, an official trade agency of Bulgaria, has been a front for narcotics traffic for at least 14 years.

The officials also contend that 10 percent of the heroin entering the United States comes from Bulgaria.

Kintex typically sells weapons "to a Middle Eastern trafficking group" in exchange for heroin, according to a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration report. The report was presented Tuesday to the House Foreign Affairs Committee task force on international narcotics control.

The heroin trafficking is intended "as a political weapon to destabilize Western societies," the DEA report said, and as a way for Bulgaria to earn hard currency and "supply and support several dissident groups in the Middle East with Western arms and ammunition."

Kintex, formed in 1968, is headed by top Bulgarian intelligence officials, the report said. It described Kintex as Bulgaria's official import-export agency, oversee-

ing international trade in such commodities as arms, textiles, appliances and cigarettes. Distributors, the report added, frequently take drugs by truck to Western Europe.

The Bulgarian government is the second one this month to be accused of smuggling drugs into the United States. A federal narcotics officer and Reagan administration sources have alleged that the Nicaraguan government is helping to smuggle cocaine into the United States.

Bulgaria has been accused of complicity in international heroin trafficking since at least 1972.

John C. Lawn, the DEA's acting deputy administrator, said that in the late 1970s, Bulgaria supplied 25 percent of the heroin entering the United States. The percentage has declined as Pakistanis, Lebanese and other Asian traffickers have become more active, he said.

The Bulgarian connection has been a source of greater interest in Congress, especially among conservatives. The interest stems from allegations that the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981 was part of a Soviet-Bulgarian plot to undermine Soli-

darity, Poland's outlawed trade union.

The House of Representatives task force is considering two resolutions.

One would ask President Ronald Reagan to review U.S. relations with Bulgaria in light of the drug-trafficking accusations and alleged ties between the Bulgarian authorities and Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who has been convicted of shooting the pope.

The other resolution would ask Mr. Reagan to call for a United Nations review of an international customs treaty known by the abbreviation TIR.

Since 1959, the treaty has allowed passage of certain vehicles across international borders with minimal interference. The DEA report said that Bulgaria has exploited that treaty by allowing heroin to be smuggled in TIR vehicles, often in secret gasoline-tank compartments.

In an amendment to an appropriations bill, the Senate voted last month to declare Bulgaria a "terrorist" nation for its alleged role in the shooting of John Paul.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, urged

approval of the resolutions. He appeared before the House of Representatives panel on Tuesday as a witness.

Mr. D'Amato declared that "Bulgaria has immersed itself deeply in the operation of an international terrorist network involving drug trafficking, gun-running, assassination attempts and terrorist training."

However, Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said that Italian officials have expressed concern that any U.S. legislation "would be viewed as undercutting their investigation" of the assassination attempt on the pope.

"Our drug enforcement cooperation efforts with Bulgaria," Mr. Burt told the task force, "have been turned into propaganda exercises to demonstrate apparent rather than real cooperation in eliminating drug trafficking from Bulgaria."

He noted that the United States suspended customs cooperation with Bulgaria in 1981.

But, Mr. Burt said, by awaiting results of the Italian investigation, "we will not have interfered in the Italian judicial process."

Recalling Nixon's Kitchen Debate, 25 Years Later

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A parody, sung to the tune of "California, Here I Come," was composed on a Pan American jet as it headed for Moscow in July 1959.

Moscow Kremlin, here I come,
What a place to campaign from.

The jet carried a large contingent of American reporters assigned to cover the visit of Vice President Richard M. Nixon to the Soviet Union and Poland.

The song did not prove to be prophetic. The next fall, Mr. Nixon would lose a presidential election to John F. Kennedy. But it was some trip.

The visit resulted in the so-called kitchen debate, the famous exchange between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev. The debate, on July 25, took place in a model American home at a U.S. exposition in Moscow.

While most statesmen abhor the thought of anything other than vacuous pleasantries being overheard in public, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Khrushchev spent a long day and evening verbally sparring.

On Wednesday, several scores of those who made the Nixon trip gathered in the Great Hall of the

Smithsonian Institution to mark the 25th anniversary of the kitchen confrontation.

Mr. Nixon made an unexpected appearance at the reception, shaking hands with the reporters and tour guides who had accompanied him on the trip.

"It is difficult to believe it all happened 25 years ago," Mr. Nixon said. "Do we look 25 years older?"

Nostalgia and memory can be treacherous, even to some of us who were there.

For one thing, the great debate did not begin, or end, in the kitchen, as is now generally recalled. For another thing, Mr. Nixon's vaunted combative spirit was held closely in check until late in the day.

The journalists did not know at the time that President Dwight D. Eisenhower had conveyed a personal invitation to Mr. Khrushchev to visit the United States that fall.

Mr. Nixon had been sternly told not to do anything that would spoil the chances of Mr. Khrushchev accepting.

The president had even sent along his younger brother, Milton S. Eisenhower, head of Johns Hopkins University, as a sort of chaperon for the vice president.

The kitchen debate actually began at a display of color television cameras and monitors at the U.S. exposition.

The devices, then uncommon, had been arranged so that visitors could pass in front of the cameras and see themselves on the monitor.

Mr. Khrushchev seemed incensed at this and other elements of the fair. They might have been construed as a comment on the Soviet Union's inability to provide advanced consumer goods to its people.

Dressed in a faintly ludicrous Panama hat and baggy suit, he noted that while the United States had color television, the Soviet Union was first in space satellites.

"In another seven years, we will be on the same level as America," Mr. Khrushchev said. "In passing you, we will wave to you."

To the surprise of the journalists who knew Mr. Nixon well, the vice president did not jump at this opportunity to display American chauvinism or anti-Soviet emotion.

Instead, he said there might be instances in which the Russians were ahead. "For example, in the development of thrust for your rockets for outer space."

But Mr. Nixon praised color television as "one of the most advanced developments in communications we have."

"No," Mr. Khrushchev said, "we have beaten you in one technique and also in the other."

"You never concede anything," Mr. Nixon complained.

"I do not give up," Mr. Khrush-



Nikita S. Khrushchev, center, and Richard M. Nixon during the kitchen debate at the model American home.

chev said, adding that if a country such as the United States was too war-minded, "we could pull its ears a little."

The party then passed through a small sample of an American supermarket, which also annoyed Mr. Khrushchev. When Mr. Nixon said his father and mother had once run a grocery in Southern California, the Soviet leader said that grocers were capitalist exploiters.

Still not knowing that Mr. Nixon was on orders to be on his best behavior, some American reporters gasped that he let the comment pass.

Then came the famous kitchen. An American house had been built, in two parts, in the U.S. exposition. A roofed walkway permitted visitors to pass through and see both halves of the house.

Mr. Nixon told Mr. Khrushchev that the house would cost only \$14,000 to build and would be affordable to almost any U.S. steelworker, an assertion that was also taken as an insult by the Soviet leader.

When Mr. Nixon pointed out an automatic washing machine, Mr. Khrushchev said: "We have such things."

"We have steelworkers and peasants who can also afford to spend \$14,000 for a house," he later added.

Finally, Mr. Nixon, recognizing that he could lose the 1960 election right there, began to talk back, but in a strangely mild way.

"To me," he said, "you are strong and we are strong. In some ways you are stronger than we are."

That night, Mr. Khrushchev offered a toast to peace, but also to the elimination of all foreign military bases.

The vice president was hoisting his glass to his lips when his chaperon, Mr. Eisenhower, gave a small but meaningful grunt. Then Mr. Nixon declined to join the toast.

Mr. Khrushchev protested to be insulted. But finally, the two men reached a provisional compromise.

"We can all drink to the ladies," Mr. Khrushchev said.

A waiter offered another compromise, saying: "100 years of life to Chairman Khrushchev."

Mr. Nixon responded that everyone wished good health to the Soviet leader.

But Mr. Khrushchev, perhaps the most adept verbal duelist that Mr. Nixon had ever met, said: "Wait until my 99th birthday, and then we will discuss it again. Why be in a hurry?"

At the reception Wednesday, at which a videotape of the kitchen debate was shown, Mr. Nixon said of the confrontations: "The last round was a five-hour, off-the-record debate that I am sorry to say was not on tape."

He then added: "We had a lot of other things on tape that I wish were not recorded."

Reagan Asks Support of 'Abandoned' Democrats

ATLANTA — President Ronald Reagan, conducting a political offensive designed to solidify his strength in Texas and the South, has urged conservative Democrats to leave a party he contends has become too liberal for mainstream Americans.

"Yours has been a great party," the president declared Thursday in a wealthy Atlanta suburb. "I was a Democrat, too, and I supported and campaigned for Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman because they were for a strong America."

However, "the current leadership of the Democratic Party," he said, "went all the way to San Francisco and then turned left. And they went so far left, they have left the mainstream."

Mindful that he needs the votes of one-quarter of the nation's Democrats and one-half of the indepen-

dents to win, Mr. Reagan pressed his strategy of depicting Walter F. Mondale and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, as out of touch with their party's rank and file.

"I want to put out my hand," he said, "and let you know that, if you're starting to feel that your party has abandoned you, then we're holding out a hand and asking for your continuing help."

Mr. Reagan carried all of the South in 1980 except Georgia, the home of former President Jimmy Carter.

"Four years ago, a tyrant held our diplomats hostage," Mr. Reagan told his Atlanta audience, referring to the diplomats seized by Iranian revolutionaries. "Four years ago, our defense had deteriorated. Four years ago, the Soviets took the free nation of Afghanistan for their own. Well, four years later

America is a very different place."

At a second rally later in the day at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the president said that during his tenure "not a single country has fallen to communism."

The president took a similar line Wednesday when he began his campaign swing in Austin, Texas.

■ Tax View Explained

Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Although Mr. Reagan appeared to deny Tuesday that he would raise taxes next year, the chief Republican spokesman on tax legislation said Wednesday that the president had clearly left open the possibility of a revenue increase after the November election.

"He was being responsible," said Senator Robert J. Dole, the Kansas

Republican who heads the Finance Committee. "He didn't close the door on something happening."

Senator Dole was referring to the answer Mr. Reagan gave Tuesday when asked at a televised news conference whether he would "flatly rule out the possibility of seeking a tax increase next year" if he were re-elected.

"Yes, I have no plans for a tax increase," Mr. Reagan replied. As he continued to talk, however, he appeared to shift his ground and laid down conditions under which a tax rise might occur.

The president said that "if the best efforts" of the government to reduce spending did not bring spending into line with revenues, "then you would have to look at the tax structure in order to bring that up to meet that minimum level of government expenditures."

Rusk Sees Foreign Policy Risk in Vote Rhetoric

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — As the United States conducts its "grand inquest of the nation" in this presidential election year, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk cautioned, it must be remembered that this is also "our quadrennial silly season during which candidates of both parties will probably say some very foolish things and create a certain amount of confusion at home and abroad."

"One could hope that candidates on the campaign trail would be a bit careful about foreign policy matters" that may have an effect on our allies as well as adversaries, Mr. Rusk said Wednesday. "But complete prudence would be asking too much."

"Professor Rusk," as the chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, addressed him, was dispensing some bipartisan advice from his experience as one of the longest-serving secretaries of state in American history.

He was the first witness in hearings called to examine the current state of the historic struggle between the executive and legislative branches over the formulation of foreign policy.



Dean Rusk

Noting that he had attended hundreds of meetings "in which foreign policy decisions have to be made, most of them in Democratic administrations but some in Republican administrations," Mr. Rusk said that "on no single occasion have I ever heard anyone in any of those meetings say, 'Let's get out the party platform and see what it had to say about this matter.'"

"That is not a cynical remark," Mr. Rusk said. "It simply reflects the fact that the sweeping generalities used in political debate and in party platforms simply cannot come to grips with the total reality of major issues, which involve dozens upon dozens of secondary and tertiary questions."

"The problems of confusion, friction, inefficiency and confrontation that have marked foreign policy over the last 20 years," Mr. Roth said in opening the hearings, "are not the sole responsibility of either political party. Friction between the two branches is embedded in the democratic process, he said, and "there is hardly a major foreign policy decision that does not have domestic implications."

However much the executive branch may see Congress as "a troublesome back seat driver," Mr. Roth said, "Congress will not go away" and both sides are com-

pelled to seek greater cooperation. It is highly unlikely, Mr. Rusk told the committee, that the solution to the tension can be found in "structural changes in our system."

U.S. Postal Plan Would Lower Pay For New Workers

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service said it would take advantage of the expiration of labor contracts to hire new workers at pay levels about 20 percent below the wages of current employees.

Moe Biller, president of the American Postal Workers Union, denounced the plan on Wednesday as "a provocative, union-busting tactic."

The proposed two-tier pay scale was one of the Postal Service's cost-cutting plans that caused postal unions to walk out of labor negotiations last weekend, allowing contracts with more than 600,000 workers to expire.

Since bargaining began in April, the union has avoided illegal strikes or slowdowns.

The new pay levels are based on a study by Michael L. Wachter, an economist at the University of Pennsylvania, who reported in May that postal workers were overpaid by as much as 23 percent in comparison with workers of similar skills in the private sector.

Mr. Nixon pointed out an automatic washing machine, Mr. Khrushchev said: "We have such things."

"We have steelworkers and peasants who can also afford to spend \$14,000 for a house," he later added.

Finally, Mr. Nixon, recognizing that he could lose the 1960 election right there, began to talk back, but in a strangely mild way.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

[illegible][illegible]

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953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“LOVE LETTERS”

Reading prosaic investment reports can be as embarrassing as perusing attic-scented love letters. A few years ago, a prestigious magazine published a roll-call of 90 stocks that pundits predicted would "put the greatest earnings gains" for the coming year. One of the two "Number One Picks," the equity embraced by the analysts was having the "most potential" was WICKES, which had just earned 50 cents a share in 1980. What did WICKES finally earn? In 1981, WICKES wilted, reporting a loss of \$15 a share. The stock sagged from \$40 to under \$4.

Why belabor e point? Since our inception, C.G.R. has emphasized the dichotomy that exists between earnings and anticipated earnings; between the "consensus" and the "contrarian." The Keys to the Kingdom lie in deciphering the maneuvers of the Power Elite, the faceless forces who manipulate the markets. For stocks, like Hollywood Starlets, are made, not born; both require a "Sponsor." Our recognition of the power of "Elitists" has enabled us to outperform the Averages; since late 1981, approximately 100% of the "equities" recommended by C.G.R. have advanced and some "special situations" have quadrupled in value.

When high-tech shares were ignoring the "Street", we castigated the "group", warning readers against paying 30, 40 or 50 times earnings for "science-oriented" stocks that were seducing other wise rational oracles. In advising clients to "short" APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY when analysts were rhapsodizing over the Quartet, we violated general thinking: our telephones were clogged with calls from investors who thought GCR was demented.

At the time, APPLE was \$56, COLECO \$57, COMMODORE \$52 and TANDY \$54. Current prices? APPLE \$26, COLECO \$13, COMMODORE \$24 TANDY \$25.

Perhaps our most riveting statement was made when the DOW was dropping below 800, when we postulated that the "DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750". Now that the DOW has spasmed from 1290 to 1100, the "Street" and their minions are crying Bears, a Street that is historically

errant in evaluating the future. Sharp sell-offs enable "Sponsors" to orchestrate the moods of the masses as a prelude to ultimately distributing holdings at retail prices. Elitists exhibit one common denominator; their ability to buy

into weakness and sell into strength, flouting the behavior of the Public and many of their gurus. Our current letter focuses upon oversized "senior" shares that appear to be under massive accumulation. In addition, C.G.R. discusses two incubating corporations with the dynamics to vault into prominence; equities reminiscent of the genesis of GENERAL FOODS, or SYNTEX.

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PHONE: _____ INT: 730 _____

2 Month							12 Month							
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	
						100s							100s	
58 1/2	58	ITT	2.26	7.8	2	32	57	57	32	30 1/2	29 1/2	LoGos	1.50	8.5
40 1/2	40 1/2	ITT	2.50	9.2	1	35	42	42	32	17 1/2	17 1/2	LoGos	2.0	6
										17 1/2	17 1/2	LoGos	2.0	6

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0	30	JWT	1.44	44	18	226	37%	12%	32%	+13%
1	29	Johnson	.41	23	22	244	33%	17%	15	+11%
2	27%	Johnson	.38	27	22	244	33%	17%	15	+11%
3	25	JapanF	1.22	11.2	102	107%	10%	10%	+1%	
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English Opera Troupes in the U. S.: Some Sobering Comparisons

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — For more than a century, the English had to suffer the scorn of the Continent, musically speaking. "Das Land obschäclich," the Germans sneered — the country without music. But all that has changed in the last 50 years. British composers easily hold their own, internationally. British orchestras, conductors and singers proliferate on the world's stages. And now, if such proof were needed, we realize that English opera, too, need fear comparisons with no one.

In the last few weeks, both of London's major opera companies have performed in the United States for the first time. The English National Opera (the royal equivalent in London to the New York City Opera here) played in Texas and New Orleans before settling in for 10 days at the Metropolitan Opera House. And the Royal Opera, Covent Garden (the big international house in London, comparable to the Met) has just finished an 11-performance run in Los Angeles, as part of the Olympic Arts Festival.

What seems almost as interesting as both companies' actual artistry is what they tell us about American opera, and the two New York companies in particular. In some areas, New York can easily withstand the competition. With casting, for instance, the young American singers at the City Opera seem easily the equals, if not the superiors, of the counterparts with the ENO.

BUT in other respects, above all the willingness to champion national composers and to entertain new staging ideas, the English visits provided an enlightening, somewhat sobering standard for evaluation. Both London companies' devotion to Benjamin Britten this year in America (and other composers at home) is not paralleled by a similar advocacy of American composers by the New York companies. And while Britten is hardly at the cutting edge of production stylings, the best stagings of both companies during these tours served to remind us how unsure the New York opera houses seem just now in this regard.

Four performances cannot, of course, give a comprehensive picture of any company's artistic vitality: repertoire, productions and casting are all carefully chosen to present a positive impression. One would never know, for instance, that the Royal Opera has encountered uncharacteristic critical carping at home for the last couple of seasons, or that other British companies at the same level as the ENO, above all the Welsh National Opera, have challenged the English company for boldness and musical standards.

Still, the productions here showed both London companies in a most favorable light. In the English National Opera tour, Jonathan Miller's mafioso production of "Rigoletto" wasn't quite so rapturously welcomed by New Yorkers as it was at home, and the ENO version of Prokofiev's "War and Peace" had to contend with memories of the lavish Bolshoi performances seen here in 1975. But both were still admired, in some quarters at least, and so was "Patience," even in a house ludicrously larger than what Gilbert and Sullivan should be seen in. Both operas of Britten were greeted in tones that ranged from respect to enthusiasm: "Gloriana," for its rarity and the crustiness of Britten's music and Sarah Walker's portrayal of Elizabeth I, and "The Turn of the Screw," seen only in San Antonio, for the brilliance of Miller's staging and an impeccable performance.

The Royal Opera was even more warmly reviewed. Plácido Domingo aside, the cast

for the new production of "Turandot" (so new that London won't see it until September) was nothing special, nor was Colin Davis's gentlemanly conducting. But Andrei Serban's stage direction, abetted by Sally Jacobs's fanciful sets and costumes, made a thrilling spectacle. Jon Vickers and Davis combined for a searing "Peter Grimes," in Elijah Moshinsky's powerfully austere 1975 production. And Davis, a nicely consistent cast and a gorgeous August Everding-Jürgen Rose production made Mozart's "Zauberflöte" as magical as it should be.

When comparing the London and New York companies, it should be remembered that both the Met and the City Opera have close ties to Britain. John Dexter was at the Met, overseeing productions, and Joan Ingpen is still casting director. The result has been a steady influx of British singers, conductors, directors and designers to the Met. At City Opera, such directors as Colin Graham, conductors as Raymond Leppard and even at our "American National Opera," as Beverly Sills tried to call it for a while — such singers as Heather Harper, who just finished doing Ellen Orford in Britten's "Peter Grimes" in Los Angeles.

And yet there are differences, as well — significant ones. Interestingly, I think, the proportionately greater role of public financing in Britain does not count for too much. It no doubt allows a little greater independence from immediate box-office consideration in the choice of repertoire. But the English companies' greater venturesomeness in that regard can better be explained by a more sophisticated public and the determined advocacy of the new (or at least the British new) by the London musical press, which can seem sycophantic and boosterish, but which can also be supportive in a way that the more determinedly independent American press sometimes is not.

The English advocacy of the contemporary, the unfamiliar and the British is best seen in the fact that of the eight operas offered here by both companies, three were by Britten, "The Turn of the Screw" and "Peter Grimes" are relative staples, but "Gloriana" is a real rarity.

Compare that — and the real, loving care evinced by both companies in their Britten productions and performances — with the Met and City Opera. The latter has had an intermittent history of support for American opera, and shows signs of a renewed interest in at least its potentially popular products in the future. The Met has a poor history of commissions and of performing what it does commission, and hasn't even gotten around to some of the 20th century's recognized masterpieces (Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron," for starters).

ALLED to its advocacy of British composers is the ENO's policy of presenting everything in English. Right now in New York and across the country, opera companies are leaping aboard the "superlative" bandwagon, although to this taste the jury is still out as to whether such projections are more helpful or distracting. In England, as in Germany, it has long been the custom for every theater short of the overly international houses (like Covent Garden) to sing in the language of the audience. The companies are encouraged to do so by theater sizes far smaller and more intimate than the barns into which American singers must shout.

We live in an era of the visually spectacular — in opera on the European continent, and in the avant-garde, everywhere. That revolution has only slowly penetrated across the English Channel, however, and even more slowly across the Atlantic to our mostly conservative opera houses. Interestingly, it was the Royal Opera that made the more

striking impression in terms of stage direction and design. The interest derived from the fact that as an international house Covent Garden might be expected to cast superstar singers unwilling to rehearse for long periods, while the ENO could cultivate a musical-dramatic ensemble style.

The English National Opera does have its radical productions, but perhaps partly because the company sensed potential resistance from the New York audience and press, and more likely because first priority was placed on repertoire rather than productions, most of the ENO's New York offerings looked dowdy. The Colin Graham "Gloriana" dates from 1966, and looks it, and while "War and Peace" was ingenious in its use of slides, the slides themselves were undistinguished. Miller's "Turn of the Screw" in San Antonio was fairly handsome and theatrically clever. That leaves the "Rigoletto," about which much has already been written. Whatever one thought of Miller's original concept or his working-out of plot details, the actual designs were strong enough — if nowhere near so bold as the best work seen today in Paris, Milan or throughout Germany.

The Serban-Jacobs "Turandot" was something else again. Jacobs, who is English but who has lived in Los Angeles since 1967, was responsible for such Peter Brook/Royal Shakespeare Company settings of the 1960s as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Marat/Sade," and she has lost none of her dazzling visual flair. The "Grimes" was less arresting visually than as a reproductive, concentrated statement of a work too often cluttered by fishing-village postcardisms. But the "Zauberflöte," a recreation of a mid-70s Munich original, at least suggested the illusionistic wonders of the present-day German stage in a conservative but still very beautiful way.

TAKEN as a whole these operas made most stagings at the two New York companies look pretty good. As it happens, we are in limbo in New York when it comes to direction and design.

From a musical standpoint, the visits by the two English companies were also instructive. In terms of casting, the New York companies have nothing to fear from the comparison. Covent Garden offers less vocal firepower than the Met on a week-in, week-out basis, and its Los Angeles cast had their ups and downs.

Both British companies offered fine orchestras and even finer choruses. Both music directors sounded slightly uncomfortable with the passions of Italian opera. Mark Elder, the young ENO music director, led an assured account of "Gloriana" but a rather too polite "Rigoletto." Lionel Friend conducted the chamber forces of "The Turn of the Screw" expertly, and James Lockhart did the best he could with the rambling "War and Peace." If Elder seemed no Verdi, then Colin Davis, who is stepping down as music director of the Royal Opera, is no Puccini. But he conducted a full-blooded "Grimes" and a truly noble "Zauberflöte."

Already, there is talk of a return trip by the ENO — to Los Angeles next summer. For all the complaints they may occasionally encounter at home, both the Royal and the English National proved equal to mastering a viable series of productions for U.S. consumption. It was good to hear Britten so authoritatively rendered. But both companies, even with the ENO's language policy, are stylistically versatile ensembles fully capable of addressing themselves to the repertoire of the world. Operationally, England is a "Land ohne Musik" no more.

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The New Wave in Mime

by Alan M. Kriegsmann

WASHINGTON — Until recently, the art of mime was generally identified with its one really celebrated exponent, Marcel Marceau, the French artist who popularized the art form three decades ago. Mime came to mean the sort of whiteface, illusionary skits that were Marceau's specialty.

A backlash ensued, however. Marceau's popularity spawned legions of imitators, few as adept as Marceau, and both the public and the press developed an allergy. Part of it had to do with the kind of frustrating guessing game a mime performance could become in the hands of a less than polished practitioner. Woody Allen bitingly lampooned the phenomenon in a New Yorker story.

"The mime now proceeded to spread a picnic blanket, and, instantly, my old confusion set in. He was either spreading a picnic blanket or milking a small goat. Next, he elaborately removed his shoes, except I'm not positive that they were his shoes, because he drank one of them and mailed the other to Pittsburgh."

This was written in the mid-1960s, and the skepticism has persisted. Ironically, what is now being called "the new mime" — a differently oriented, more psychologically probing kind of performance with an emphasis on a wide range of movement arts — had its roots in the ideas and techniques of Marceau's teacher, Etienne Decroux. Decroux, who was also the mentor of Jean-Louis Barrault, has become the patron saint of "the new mime."

Now, mime is coming into its own in the United States. The signs are everywhere, including here in Washington, where there is no lack of performances by jugglers, magicians, puppeteers, clowns, and mask makers, among others. Mime, in its contemporary manifestations, has come to embrace all these skills and more.

But along with the burgeoning activity and excitement has come an identity crisis. Within the field and without, people are asking, what is this thing called mime? A concrete illustration of the quandary and the kind of dilemma it poses is the recent decision by the National Endowment for the Arts to move funding for mime from the agency's dance program to its theater program, starting next year. Mime falls between the cracks of existing categories. Mimes themselves are unsure which ties are the closest.

Even when mime is defined more narrow-



Marcel Marceau as Bip.

ly as gestural theater, a fundamental schism asserts itself — a division between old and new style mime, to put it in broad terms.

DECROUX, originator of the new style, had little use for illusionist mime; as he once put it, "If I have been impressed by all the arts, even if not equally impressed by all of them, there is one that displeases me. That is pantomime. Pantomime: that play of face and hands, which seems to try to explain things but lacks the words. I detest this form."

Decroux evolved a kind of mime he called "corporeal mime," a term that underscores the involvement of the entire body. His pupils benefited from Decroux's painstakingly analytical research into the sources, mechanics and emotional implications of movement. The Decroux approach has not supplanted older styles of mime, which continue to flourish, but the corporeal-mime current runs strong on contemporary stages.

One of the most gifted and accomplished disciples of Decroux is Thomas Leabhart, a resident artist at California's Pomona College, founder of the Mime Journal, and a superb solo performer. One of his routines, performed at the recent International Mime and Clown Festival in Elkins, West Virginia, is called "How I Was Perplexed and What I Did About It." It not only exemplifies some of the main trends in new mime, but also uses the present, self-questioning predicaments of the art form as a thematic point of departure.

The "perplexity" of the title refers to the nature and definition of mime. The piece is largely autobiographical — as Leabhart executes intricate sequences of abstract but powerfully evocative movement, he simultaneously addresses the audience.

"I've got to have costumes," he says at one point. "You don't expect the audience to look at leotards for an hour, do you?"

Shortly thereafter he exchanges, in a blackout, his body tights for a red shirt and blue trousers. "Don't you like telling stories?" he queries. "I thought modern mime was about movement, not about stories," comes the reply. He goes on to recount, in fragments of monologue, his early interest in painting, his dishwashing experiences at a retirement hotel, his studies in dance at Jacob's Pillow, his classes with Decroux. "For the first time," he says in the Decroux passage, "I saw where one movement began and the other ended."

All the while, as if on a separate track, Leabhart's body is transforming and transporting itself through a series of highly charged postures and moves — sudden cringes, startling grabbings of his head and

torso by clutching fingers or twisted arms, swift, smooth falls and rollovers. There is a wild disjunction to it all — often parts of the body seem to be going in opposing directions and tempos at the same time — but also a crazy, internal logic.

A LONGSIDE Leabhart's performance was a duet called "Spring Forward, Fall Back" by Jeannie Kranich and Kate Lunga. Lunga studies with Leabhart, as well as Decroux and other mimes. The piece also had its autobiographical side — one whole section, for example, with the two women sitting on folding chairs, had the performers repeatedly raising and shaking their arms, like children in a classroom volunteering answers to a teacher's questions.

It does not sound like much in hunt description but the duo managed to invest the scene with intense emotion, conveyed purely through bodily tension, position and movement.

Another example of "new mime," but not so serious in content, is the work of the clown Geoff Hoyle, of San Francisco. He performs a vastly amusing solo, "Fool," on the premise that he was unwillingly trapped on stage and longed desperately for escape.

In one brilliant passage he dons a fool's cap and a mask consisting of oversized spectacles, a huge nose and a handlebar moustache. He then engages in a silent, mysteriously hilarious encounter with his own "double," a miniature head on a stick, with the same cap and mask. It was excruciatingly funny, but at the same time oddly poignant, toying with the idea of confronting oneself as a doubting, critical outsider.

From the immediate perspective of present-day theater, mime is often regarded as a sort of special, fringe activity, somehow on the sidelines of the "mainstream." It is the relatively recent, Western tradition of "plays" that is special. Mime's art and techniques have played a fundamental role, not only in ancient, non-Western and pre-Renaissance theater, but in our own conventions of drama, opera, ballet and musicals.

The recent resurgence of mime suggests that perhaps the pendulum is swinging back and restoring mime once more to its place both in the spectrum of arts and in public affection. No doubt there is still a long way to go, but that is what makes the current rise in mime performance and mime audiences so promising.

Mime may not be sure in its own mind exactly what it wants or ought to be, but it is pretty clear it is headed for the big time, whatever definition eventually prevails.

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Geoff Hoyle.

English in the World: Invasion in Italy, Transplant in Asia

by James M. Johnson

CASTELLO, Italy — When in doubt, as every French president knows, a forthright attack on François will do no harm and may drum up support at the polls. And he can always enlist the support of the Académie Française, founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu to lay down the law on correct usage.

Despite the clamor calls to Gallic patriotism, however, the well of *français* is, from the official viewpoint, becoming ever more impure and defiled by pernicious *anglisme*.

But in Italy, home of Latin, the source of all the Romance languages, such appeals to linguistic purity fall on ears deafened by a steady barrage of *italiano*: *il leader*, *il marketing*, *lo shopping*, *il computer*, *il relax*, *il pop* (music), *il number one*, *il big*, *il cocktail*, *il bar* — the list seems endless.

Where can an Italian who resents this invasion of his language by foreign words find support? Theoretically, he can turn to the Accademia della Crusca, founded in 1583 in Florence to sift the wheat (pure usage) from the chaff (loan words or slang). But today, the academy, which is composed of 11 "national" members and 10 Italian and 10 foreign corresponding academicians, offers punists only cold comfort.

"The academy has not tried to play a normative role for a long time now," its secretary, Giovanni Nencioni, said recently. "When no academician can agree with another, I don't see how we can get the whole country to accept our views. The academy is now primarily engaged in research. We have a triple purpose: the study of the language, the endorsement and correction of texts of Italian literature and the updating of our dictionary, which was first published in 1612 and had an enormous influence on the compilation of lexicons and dictionaries by other European academies in the 17th century."

The academicians are all professors involved in linguistic studies, and their headquarters is the severe but serene Renaissance Villa Medicea in this suburban village, five kilometers (three miles) north of Florence.

At the mention of the Académie Française, Nencioni smiled. "The Académie," he

said, "has the duty not only of studying the language but also of defending it, insuring its integrity and purity. I think the French have a somewhat hegemonistic view of their language. I recall that the late President [Georges] Pompidou formed an official commission to manufacture words to be used instead of foreign expressions."

"That has not been our approach for a century or more. When the academy was founded and for a couple of hundred years afterward, it did try to set norms and impose a standard usage, based on the language spoken in Tuscany and Florence and especially on the works of the great triad of Tuscan authors: Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarca. But all that is finished."

Nencioni takes a highly indulgent view of the invasion of foreign words, especially English. "Provençal was the international language in the 14th century," he said, "and it has left many traces in our language. Then in the 16th century, it was Spanish. *Brio* is one of the words of Spanish origin that comes immediately to mind, but there are many others. French influence began with the Enlightenment in the 18th century, leaving us 'analysis' and 'epoch' and many other words. Now it is the turn of English."

Nencioni does not share French fears of an influx of foreign words.

"Italian or any language has its own vitality and is capable of defending itself," he said. "But also it's futile fighting the tide. Many of the words are technical or scientific, representing ideas coming from outside the country. If you bring in a computer, you will naturally call it by its original, foreign name."

THE last official campaign in Italy to defend the language was waged by the Fascist government. "The Academy of Italy was coining words for every foreign term," Nencioni remarked, "but only a few caught on. *Autista* replaced chauffeur but *roba di gallo* (rooster's tail — for cocktail) didn't. His laughter suggested no regret.

In their adoption into Italian, English words often take a considerable battering. It is not possible or correct to say in English "I'm going to enjoy the relax," for the word is not used as a noun. But it has become one

in Italian. Strangely, the Italians in their quest for a noun could have mutilated an Italian rather than an English word, for *rilassarsi* means to relax and is derived from the Latin *relaxare*.

Nencioni shrugged. "There is no accounting for the way words are transformed in passing from one language to another," he said. "I understand that *lo smoking* (smoking jacket) is not used in that way in English. You do not say 'the smoking.' And why should we have picked up *lo sport* from English when it was originally an Italian word, *sportare*, meaning outside the doors or out of doors?"

"As for *relax*, it is true that a term based on the Latin and Italian words could have been created. But *rilassarsi* does not imply all that the English word 'relaxation' suggests. '*Rilassarsi*' means letting the body go limp, while 'relaxation' in English means a general condition, a cultural dimension, the whole concept of leisure."

As another example, Nencioni cited the English expression: "an exhaustive report."

"It means in English that the report covered the whole field," he pointed out. "*Esauriente* means physically spent or worn out. It does not have the sense of completeness. All languages have gaps and we should not mind too much if they are filled with words from another tongue."

Curiously, little effort is now made to domesticate a foreign word. The French *épave* became the Italian *epoca* (the English "big," while becoming an Italian noun, has stubbornly remained Anglo-Saxon. President Sandro Pertini is "il big" of Italy and bankers are "i big" of finance. Italianized, the word might have been *il bigio*, or *il bighi* for the plural, but it's too late now.

Avid collectors of fine examples of Italianish also draw much harmless amusement from oddities of pronunciation. *Clab* is often pronounced "kleb," so that "clubhouse" becomes "kleb (pause) ow-zzzz." And a bulletin on radio or television is announced as a "flesh." "Flausible" imitations of an upper-class English accent, "an Irish journalist observed with gentle malice."

When the Italians have perfected Italianish, they may take to exporting it. So "Ip... Ip... Ooooh-rah" for *il made-in-Italy*.

by William K. Stevens

NEW DELHI — The traveler wanted to fly from Calcutta to Delhi, but was not sure whether to go on Tuesday or Wednesday.

"It is better to make the booking for Tuesday rather than Wednesday so that later you would not have to prepone it," the reservations clerk said with what seemed unassailable linguistic logic.

That is just one small clue to the way in which Indian English — after North American and British the most prevalent of many global Englishes — is developing, changing, growing and evolving into one of the world's most distinctive tongues.

Purists see it as an aberrational offshoot and look down their noses at it. But some linguists contend that it is rounding into a valid and respectable entity of its own. Actually, they mean South Asian English, the link language of 25 million of the most influential people in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. In India, English and Hindi are the official national languages for government use.

It is now clear, in the opinion of Dr. Braj B. Kachru, a Kashmiri linguist teaching at the University of Illinois, that, as he puts it, "a standard variety of South Asian English has evolved," on its own, without the prop of British colonial enforcement. Kachru recently published a book on the subject and wants to compile a dictionary of Indian English.

Shaped by local social conditions in response to local needs, and altered by the adoption of forms, constructions and vocabulary from indigenous languages, Indian English appears to be here to stay, adding a strong, increasingly distinct flavor to the planetary babel.

This is how a typical telephone conversation might sound:

"That's Mr. Sharma, is it?"

"Yeah, yeah. May I speak to Mr. Kapur?"

"He is not sitting in his seat. You must be knowing that he is taking tea at this hour, isn't it?"

"But I have intimated to him that the matter is very urgent."

"No problem. I will put up your case, and I am sure he will do the needful. May I know

your number? He will call you back after half an hour."

The conversation is fictional, but its phrasing and vocabulary are authentic, and it takes place in many variations countless times a day, often between a bureaucrat's assistant, called a *babu*, and a citizen who wants something done.

If the official gets angry and wants to punish a supplicant, he might dismiss him

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with the ultimate bureaucratic putdown, delivered with classic, quintessential Indian phrasing: "Whatever you are wanting, I am not giving."

Among the distinguishing characteristics of Indian English, linguists say, is a pronounced tendency toward Latinity. "De-mise" is preferred to "death." Critics are always finding "lacunae" in the projects of government planners. People are felicitated on their birthdays and condoled in sorrow. A car is not mortgaged to the bank, it is hypothecated.

Diction is polite, and the tone is somewhat formal and bookish, with the result that spoken Indian English often tends not to sound conversational to American or English ears. To some linguists, such as Akh-

leshwar Jha of Delhi University, this is a sign that Indian English has not yet matured; that many Indians still try to imitate British and American English rather than handle the language with confidence and let it flow naturally.

The influence of British English remains very strong. "In the hospital" is "in hospital." "Can't" is pronounced "cahn't." Politicians are "keen" to gather votes. The last letter of the alphabet is pronounced "zed." Furthermore, much of spoken Indian English is influenced by constructions and words from Indian languages. One such usage is "isn't it?" (comparable to the French *n'est-ce pas?*) which can be traced to the Hindi *hai-nah?*

Other examples are the use of "you must be knowing" for "you must know." "What is your native place?" a common ice-breaker: "The driver is abscunding." for "The driver absconded," and the phrase "Tea-coffee, please?" from a waiter bearing both.

A well-disposed person will ask, "How is your good self?" And a clerk filling out a form inquires, "What is your good name?"

Many north Indian languages have no provision for double consonants at the beginning of a word, such as the "sk" sound in "school." The result is "ess-kool" and "ess-tation." Kashmiris tend to separate the consonants with a vowel, as in "sa-peech" for "speech."

In another carry-over from Hindi, words are sometimes doubled, as in, "If I have told him five-five, ten-ten times, I've told him a hundred." A simple yes-becomes "Yeah yeah." Prepositions are dropped and phrases shortened. A hunch of keys becomes a key-bunch.

The newspapers, perhaps most of all, reflect the distinctive voice of Indian English. Journalists use a number of distinctive but essentially non-Indian clichés: criminals are "miscreants" or "bad characters" or "antisocial elements." Public officials do not fly from place to place, they "airdash."

More numerous are the Hindi words that pepper the news, in such headlines as, "Gram, Urad and Moong Fall Sharply in Delhi." Gram, urad and moong are lentils in the commodities market.

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TRAVEL

Restaurants: Basic Burgundy

by Patricia Wells

BOUZE-LES-BEAUNE, France — For many of us, the scenario of a dreamy sort of wander through the back roads of the Burgundian countryside goes something like this: You set out without much of an itinerary, maybe not even a guide book, in hope of stumbling upon some perfectly innocent restaurant, where, for about 70 francs, your luncheon feast might include a crisp green salad and a fresh omelet, you'll sample a respectable local wine, maybe tuck into a selection of Burgundian cheeses, and finish the meal off with an impeccably fresh fruit tart. Afterward, you'll drive along a bit, and up a quiet hillside find a small cellar where the wine-maker is young, honest and energetic. You enjoy a chat with the vigneron, discover a perfectly pleasing and little-known wine, and leave with a few well-priced bottles for the next day's picnic.

Dreams and reality seldom cross paths, and in the true-to-life scenario the restaurant food may well bear an unmistakable resemblance to high school cafeteria fare, and the wine is likely to be overpriced, pretentious, offensive, or all three.

Traveling recently through Burgundy with Kermit Lynch, a highly respected American importer and distributor of Burgundian wines, I shared some of the fruits of his research, meeting some of the region's finer independent wine-makers, discovering along the way a few spots for simple, honest, oo-frills dining.

Driving up to La Bouzerotte, a humble dining room set in the heart of *cassis* and *framboise* country, you just might find the chef out in his roadside garden picking a basket of greens for your lunch. Inside the decor is serviceable, at best, but the menu is a dream for those who crave the most basic French fare: a crisp salad showered with homemade croutons and sizzling *lardons* (here, of course, it's the *salade Bourgeoise*), a hefty omelet stuffed with thick slices of potatoes and *lardons*, both sautéed to a crispy brown, and a perfectly decent cheese tray that includes a fine local cheese. With it, there is a fresh, crusty country bread, and a pale, crisp and refreshing 1982 Aligoté, from the cellars of Paul Crouzet, priced at 36.50 francs (about \$4). For dessert, the chef might have prepared a fragrant raspberry tart (you'll know by the aroma and flavors that the fruit was picked at its peak) or another fruit offering layered with sunset-orange apricots. When the bill comes, you'll get change back from your 100-franc note.

The French have a word for restaurants like this: *correct*. Which means the place is simple, unpretentious, good but never great. Another totally correct regional spot is Au Bon Accueil, a wood-paneled dining room in the hills beyond Beaune, a restaurant where businessmen, young couples and entire families gather for an honest meal. There is that

welcoming scent from the kitchen that says the chef is not afraid of sturdy food, with flavor, and you catch on right away that he has a love affair with garlic. Choose either the shaded terrace or the large, wood-paneled dining room, selecting from the 46.60-franc menu that offers rough country *pâtés* and *jambon persillé*, a classic *coq au vin*, quite satisfying French fried potatoes, and an above-average cheese tray. The wine list, made up of nothing but uninspiring commercially bottled wines, at least offers some half bottles, so you are really not forced to make a commitment. You can do a little mix-and-match tasting, without doing too much harm to your palate or pocketbook.

AFTER lunch at either La Bouzerotte or Au Bon Accueil, travelers might stop in to taste and to chat with two of the region's little-known independent wine-makers. Be sure to call in advance for a meeting.

Back in the hills behind Meursault and Auxey-Duresses, in the village of Saint-Romain — where a traditional harlequinade still plies his trade — proud, young Alain Gras will offer a tour of his spotless, old-fashioned cellar, and a tasting of his red and white Saint-Romain. The 1983 vintage is just about ready for the trip from barrel to bottle, and you'll find his wine is round and homogenous, his red both firm and earthy. Gras insists on making wines the traditional way, which means he does not tamper with nature. He does not fool around with artificial heating to boost the wines along, and if at all possible, he does not even filter, allowing the wine's true character to emerge unmasked.

As Lynch noted on tasting the white '83s from the barrel, the '82s from the bottle: "This is better than 80 percent of the Chassagne-Montrachet you'll find in Burgundy."

That is a heavy statement, but it comes from a man who spends six months a year in European cellars, tasting, passing judgment, and buying or not buying, following high standards and an exceptional palate.

Gras sells more than 90 percent of his wine outside France — much of it goes to the United States and Japan — but a small amount is left for those here who want a fresh and lively domaine-bottled Burgundy selling for about 30 francs a bottle.

In nearby Pommard, Domaine Lejeune offers powerful traditional wines: steady, concentrated, dark and full-flavored, the kind of wine Lynch describes as "rough and chewy." The owner, who also teaches enology at the Lycée Agricole in Beaune, makes impressive wines using old-fashioned methods. He does not stem the grapes, which are allowed to undergo a long fermentation, making for long-lasting wines full of rich color, flavor and tannin. Currently, Domaine Lejeune is offering a luscious and lusty Bourgogne Passetoutgrain 1982 for about 24 francs a bottle, and a variety of Pommards from various vintages for 34 to 89 francs a bottle.

By now, one is hungry again, and ready to take to the road exploring. In the you'll-miss-it-if-you-blink village of Meissey, a young, sincere and ambitious local couple took over the town's only restaurant and hotel, La Renaissance, about two years ago. They are now trying to restock an ill-chosen wine cellar while struggling to attract a steady clientele that comfortably mixes locals with travelers. They are not there yet, but the Dubois-Molins have their hearts in the right place. If you go for a single, well-priced wine — the 120-franc 1979 Meursault Les Chevalières from the Domaine Monceau Boch — you will find the visit worth the minor detour. The 59-franc menu offers a suitable *jambon persillé* (marinated only by parsley that was a bit on the mushy side); a lovely *coq au vin* served with marvellously cooked, buttery rice; a boring steak and an uninspiring apple tart. But do save room for the delicious *cassoulet Bourguignon*, a vibrantly flavored cassoulet generously studded with whole black currants, topped by a healthy splash of crème de cassis. It all makes for an intense mingling of a single flavor that pleasantly lingers on through the night.

RESTAURANTS:

La Bouzerotte, 21200 Bouze-les-Beaune, tel: (80) 22.52.53 or 26.01.37. No credit cards. Closed Monday, Tuesday and in August. From 75 to 100 francs per person, including wine and service.

Au Bon Accueil, La Montagne de Beaune, 21200 Beaune, tel: (80) 22.08.80. Credit card: Visa. Lunch only, except lunch and dinner Sunday; closed Friday. Menu at 44.60 francs per person, including service but not wine; Sunday, menu at 56 and 74 francs. No à la carte menu.

La Renaissance, in Meissey, (postal address: 21190 Meursault) tel: (80) 22.43.60 (to be changed in the fall to (80) 22.00.76). Credit card: Visa. Closed Wednesday and from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15. Menu at 59 francs, including service and wine, and 74 francs, not including wine. A la carte, from 100 to 200 francs per person, depending upon wine selection.

WINE-MAKERS: If visiting vineyards, call in advance for an appointment. Alain Gras, (80) 21.27.83 or (80) 21.23.81. Saint-Romain-le-Haut, 21190 Meursault. For Saint-Romain red and white, and Auxey-Duresses red. Approximately 30 francs a bottle for recent vintages.

Domaine Lejeune, 21630 Pommard, tel: (80) 22.10.28. For Bourgogne Passetoutgrain, Pommard, Pommard Argillière and Pommard Ruffin (both premier crus), priced from 24 to 89 francs a bottle, depending upon vintage and vintage.

CORRECTION: Because of an editing error, the prices at Apicard, the Paris restaurant, were given incorrectly in Weekend of July 13. The sentence should have read: About 220 francs per person, including wine and service.

Doing as the Romans Do

by Stanley Carr

NEW YORK — In Latin America, it is customary to be late for appointments. The Swedes expect people to arrive precisely on time. In Egypt, even the smallest service should be rewarded with a tip. Japan is virtually a no-tipping society. In Mexico, courtesy requires that a visitor inquire about his host's spouse and family. In Saudi Arabia, such a question would be an intrusion.

Brushing up on local protocol before a trip can be just as important as studying the architecture and the cuisine. By following local customs and behavior abroad, travelers flatter their hosts and make their visit go more smoothly.

Demonstrating the concern about cultural differences, such as U.S. companies as IBM, Xerox and Procter & Gamble have bought a series of four new films as tools to train employees going abroad, according to the producer, Lewis Griggs. Copeland Griggs Productions of San Francisco is marketing the movies, showing American executives what is — and what is not — considered polite overseas. Dramatizations are used to show well-intentioned Americans running into problems.

How can travelers do as the Romans do? A survey produced this advice:

• **Japan.** While bowing is the customary greeting, the handshake is acceptable these days, says Etsuko Penner of the Japanese National Tourist Organization, but the foreigner is advised to wait and see what the Japanese does. If he or she extends a hand, shake it. If greeted by a bow, it's better to return one, bending from the waist with the hands at the sides. Sightseers must remember to remove their shoes upon entering any religious place or a private home. Invitations to Japanese homes are rare, since the Japanese see them as private, modest and unsuitable for entertaining guests; they prefer to entertain outside the home.

Eating on the street is frowned upon, although increasing numbers of young people do it because of the growth of U.S.-style fast-food outlets. At the table, lay chopsticks on the table, never leave them in a bowl. Tapping the bowl to your mouth to eat rice or noodles — and even slurping to eat soup — is acceptable.

In general, travelers do not tip. Porters charge the yen equivalent of about \$1 for each piece of baggage, which is not a tip. Many restaurants add a 10 percent service charge to the bill. Hairdressers do not get tips, and neither does a chambermaid, unless she is asked to perform a specific errand. What you do then, says Penner, is to wrap the equivalent of \$5 in a piece of paper and give it to her. To pass money nakedly would be demeaning. Gifts are not opened when given.

• **Sweden.** An invitation for 7 P.M. means you must arrive at 7 P.M. "It's not uncommon

for guests to make sure they get to the right place on time by arriving 15 minutes early and then walk around the block or, in an apartment building, wait downstairs until the exact hour," says Swedish-born Mona Staal. "You shake hands when you say hello and when you say goodbye, and it's considered good manners to shake hands when you put on your coat." Staal, a hotel executive, adds, "There's very little kissing, except between very close relatives, and it's not unusual for sisters to greet each other with a handshake."

Dinner guests in private homes should arrive with flowers — with the wrapping removed — or a box of chocolates, not wine (relatively expensive in Sweden). The honored guest will be placed at the left of the

room and to give up their seat on buses and on the subway.

It is in poor taste to wear shorts on city streets and for women to wear slacks to any social gathering. At an evening function, a long dress is never out of place.

• **One of the worst social blunders** is to become intoxicated. Women are expected to take punch or wine even though the men are sipping Scotch. If you should be invited to spend the weekend at a Mexican home, it is usual to tip the servants when leaving. Sending flowers to the hostess afterward is considered preferable to arriving with a gift.

• **India.** Displays of affection are more restrained than in the United States, so it is best to refrain from kissing in public; hugging by close friends of the same sex is acceptable. Shaking hands, as an alternative to the tradition of bringing the palms of the hands together in front of you, is commonplace for men in major cities, although women generally adhere to the traditional way of greeting, according to Vijay Kumar, of the India Government Tourist Office. Visitors to mosques and temples and some monuments should remove their shoes or don a shoe-covering when provided.

• **If you are invited to a home for dinner** you are not really expected to arrive on time," says M. M. Chudasma of Air India. "You are on 'Indian standard time,' which means 15 or 30 minutes later than the time given. Another tip is to eat something before you arrive because a great deal of alcohol is likely to be served before dinner."

• **Egypt.** If you admire a possession or an article of clothing, says Nimet Hachaby, a New York radio personality, it is likely to be offered to you. It is a custom, "part formula and part generosity," that confounds many visitors. They should use discretion about whether to accept the offering.

Hachaby, a native of Cairo, recommends that women dress conservatively in public places. "For Westerners, especially women, to walk around without sleeves is not a good move, and shorts are out. Many mosques, especially those off the usual tour beat, do not welcome women; and visitors, on entering a mosque, should remove their shoes and put on the socks that is provided."

• **Remember, too, that tips are the only source of income for many people.** A tip is expected for the least service. That is the way it is.

• **Israel.** Families generally serve the large meal (when meat is on the menu) at midday, and a smaller dairy meal in the evening. Most hotels observe kosher dietary restrictions, meaning, essentially, that certain fish and meat products are proscribed, that animals are killed in a specified manner and that meat and milk are not served at the same meal. Accept the fact that caviar is often noisy. Israelis tend to be boisterous as well as casual, and they are not big drinkers.

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AUGUST CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG. Festival (tel: 42541). CONCERTS — Mozarteum Orchestra — Aug. 4 and 5; Ralf Wolkert conductor, with Salzburg Concert Choir (Mozart). Aug. 25 and 26: Gerhard Wimmer conductor (Mozart). OPERA — Aug. 4, 8, 13, 17, 23: "Macbeth" (Verdi). Aug. 2, 5, 9, 18, 28: "Idomeneo" (Mozart). Aug. 10, 14, 21, 26, 30: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

VIENNA. Arkadenhof (tel: 1515). CONCERTS — Philharmonie Kattowitz — Aug. 2: Tamás Koczor conductor (Brahms, Mussorgsky). Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 7: Andras Korodi conductor (Liszt, Kodaly). Aug. 14: Alfred Walter conductor

(Mozart, Rachmaninov, Beethoven). Aug. 21: Alfred Eschwe conductor (Haydn, Kodaly). Aug. 28: Franz Allers conductor (Tchaikovsky). INTERNATIONAL THEATRE (tel: 31.62.72). THEATRE — Through Aug. 31: "The Mousetrap" (Christie). "Agnes of God" (Friedrich). Künsterhaus (tel: 652.11.40). EXHIBITION — To Aug. 15: "The Düsseldorf School of Painting." Volksoper (tel: 53240). OPERA — Aug. 2 and 6: "Die lustige Witwe" (Lehar).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.25). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mortensen."

TWOILL HALL (tel: 15.10.12). CONCERTS — Trölv Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 2: Zegorsek conductor (Elgar, Beethoven). Aug. 4: Aksel Weljous (Malmqvist). Aug. 24: Myung-Whun Chung conductor (Saint-Saëns, Beethoven). Aug. 31: John Frandsen conductor (Donizetti, Lehar). DANCE — Aug. 15, 18, 20: Martha Graham Dance Company ("Acts of Light"/"Andromache's Lament"/others).

ENGLAND

LEWES. Glydebourne Festival Opera (tel: 81.24.11). OPERA — Aug. 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Britten). Aug. 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 16: "Arabella" (Strauss). LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson." Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Art Gallery — To Aug. 19: "The Chateaubriand Collection." Barbican Hall — Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 5: Robert Ziegler conductor (Falla, Bizet, Ravel). City of London Sinfonia — Aug. 15: Richard Hickox conductor (Haydn). London Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 16: John Mauceri conductor (Gershwin, Bernstein). London Concert Orchestra — Aug. 27: Jack Rothstein conductor/violin (Mozart, Strauss). Aug. 30: Nigel Kennedy conductor/violin (Bach, Handel). Aug. 31: Fraser Goulding conductor (Rossini, Sousa, Borodin). Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Aug. 1-3, 10, 11, 24, 25, 27, 28: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). Aug. 4, 6-9, 29, 30: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton). British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces of Wedgwood." "Ancient Olympics." Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62). London Festival Ballet — Aug. 1-4: "Les Sylphides" (Fokine, Chopin). "The Storm" (Prokofiev, Shostakovich). "Scheherazade" (Fokine, Rimsky-Korsakov). THEATRE — Cottesloe Theatre (tel: 48.14.20, 21: "Antigone" (Sophocles). Aug. 28 and 29: "Anton Chekhov" (Pennington). Olivier Theatre — Aug. 13, 14, 21-23, 30-31: "Guys and Dolls" (Rimington). Aug. 17, 18, 20: "Mandrill" (Machinelli). Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Ballet — Aug. 2, 3, 9, 10: "New Ballet by Ashley Page" (Page, Nyman). "Consort Lessons" (Birtley, Stravinsky). "A Month in the Country" (Ashton, Chopin).

Aug. 6, 8, 11: "Romeo and Juliet" (Machinelli, Prokofiev). Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITION — Aug. 1-Nov. 4: "A.R. Penck: Brown's Hotel And Other Paintings." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

FINLAND

HELSINKI. Festival (tel: 64.30.43). CONCERTS — Aug. 26: Latvian Chamber Orchestra, USSR, Tovi

uille, Picasso, Pignon, Singier, others). Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 24: "De Kooning." To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka." Elise St-Germain-des-Près (tel: 549.14.83). RECITALS — Aug. 10: Ludger Lohmann organ (Bach). Aug. 24: François Clement organ (Bach, Bach). Elise St-Merri (tel: 549.14.83). CONCERT — Aug. 13: Haydn Sinfonietta, Vienna, Manfred Huss conductor (Rossini, Haydn).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Edinburgh — Scotland's biggest cultural festival celebrates its 38th year this summer. It runs from Aug. 12 to Sept. 1 and will include the following events:

BALLET — Aug. 22 and 24: Royal Thai Ballet (traditional Thai music and dance). Aug. 23-25: Komische Oper Ballet — "Swan Lake" (Schilling, Tchaikovsky).

Aug. 29-Sept. 1: Paris Opera Ballet — "Harcourt, Magician of Love" (Carmen, de Pavi). "Carnaval" (Fokine, Schumann). "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (Balanchine, Strauss).

CONCERTS — Philharmonia Orchestra — Aug. 12: Riccardo Muti conductor (Beethoven, Rossini). Scottish Chamber Orchestra — Aug. 13: Hans Werner Henze conductor (Haydn, Henze). Scottish National Orchestra — Aug. 13-25: "Name of the Game" (Prokofiev, Pary, Britten). Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 17: Walter Weller conductor (Bartók).

B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 23: Sir John Pritchard conductor (Liszt). Boston Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 26 and 27: Seiji Ozawa conductor (Dvorak, Brahms).

Liveish conductor (Tchaikovsky). Aug. 29: Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Pavel Kogan conductor (Hennok, Prokofiev). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "Art of the Avant-garde in Russia: from the George Costakis Collection." Aug. 17-Sept. 16: "Rafael Wardi, Artist of the Year." JAZZ — Aug. 31: Finnish Jazz Cavalcade.

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.95). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Aleichinsky, Cor-

leone, Picasso, Pignon, Singier, others). Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 24: "De Kooning." To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka." Elise St-Germain-des-Près (tel: 549.14.83). RECITALS — Aug. 10: Ludger Lohmann organ (Bach). Aug. 24: François Clement organ (Bach, Bach). Elise St-Merri (tel: 549.14.83). CONCERT — Aug. 13: Haydn Sinfonietta, Vienna, Manfred Huss conductor (Rossini, Haydn).

London Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 28 and 29: Rafael Kubelick conductor (Mozart, Dvorak). English Chamber Orchestra — Aug. 30: Jeffrey Tate conductor (Ravel, Bizet).

EXHIBITIONS — Aug. 5-Sept. 15: "Sculptures of Henri Matisse." Aug. 12-Sept. 1: "Rodin and his Successors." Aug. 12-Nov. 4: "Treasures of the Smithsonian Institution."

OPERA — Washington Opera — Aug. 12-14, 16: "The Telephone." "The Medium" (Mennotti). Scottish Opera — Aug. 21, 23, 25: "Orion" (Cavalli).

RECITALS — Aug. 25 and 28: Yo Yo Ma cello (Bach). Aug. 26: Eduardo Fernández guitar (Narvaez, Villa-Lobos). Aug. 31: Borodin Trio (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).

THEATRE — Aug. 12-Sept. 1: Scottish Theatre Company — "Ane Slayne of the Turle Estates" (Lindsay). Aug. 13-25: Harold Clurman Theatre of New York — "Ohio Impromptu." "That Time" (Beckett). Aug. 27-Sept. 1: Negro Ensemble Company — "A Soldier's Play" (Fuller).

For further information tel: (031) 225.57.56.

Elise St-Severin (tel: 549.14.83). RECITALS — Aug. 2: Kronos Quartet (Riley, Shostakovich). Aug. 16: Quatuor Enesco (Haydn, Schubert). Aug. 27: Quatuor Viotti (Schubert).

MAIRIE du 5e Arrondissement (tel: 549.14.83). RECITALS — Aug. 14: Catherine Joly piano (Liszt). Aug. 21: Pierre-Alain Volodant piano (Beethoven).

Aug. 28: Alexandra Nomidou piano (Schumann). Musée Carnavalet (tel: 549.14.83). RECITALS — Aug. 8: Konrad Jungblut lute (Bach). Aug. 22: Marco Horvat lute, Guil-

lemette Laurens soprano (Caccini, Gredon). Aug. 29: Michel Amoriot/Guy Robert lute (Marianus, Kage). Mairie du 1er (tel: 260.59.26). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 31: "Kaufmann-Schlageter Donation." Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233.82.50). EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Homage to Elsa Schiaparelli." SANARY-SUR-MER, Festival (tel: 74.11.74). JAZZ — Aug. 16: Claude Bolling Trio. RECITALS — Aug. 5: Danièle Aron/Rodrigue Milosi violin (Prokofiev). Aug. 13: Rodrigue Milosi violin, Elisabeth Joyt harpsichord (Bach, Leclair).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Charlottenburg Palace (tel: 300.53.95). RECITALS — Aug. 4 and 5: Friedemann Gottschick organ, Ulrike Gottschick soprano, Sebastian Gottschick violin (Bach, Handel). Aug. 11: Cilla Grossmeyer soprano, Elisabeth Roloff organ (Monteverdi, Bach).

Aug. 25: Martin Ludwig organ, Andrea Trauboth soprano, Dorothée Todtenhaupt oboe (Handel, Bach). Kaiser-Friedrich-Gedächtniskirche (tel: 31.90.01). RECITALS — Aug. 5: Peter Schumann organ (Bach). Aug. 18: Helmut Hoelt organ (Bach).

Aug. 19: Martin Blindow organ (Bach). Sommergarten am Funkturm (tel: 52.40.80). JAZZ — Aug. 17: Chick Corea, Hamburg, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).

Aug. 11 and 14: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Aug. 12 and 16: "Die Zauberkraft" (Mozart). Aug. 15 and 18: "La Bohème" (Puccini). Aug. 17 and 20: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss). Aug. 19, 21, 25: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro" (Mozart).

Aug. 23 and 29: "Tosca" (Puccini). HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 205.019). CONCERT — Aug. 22: Munich Bach Ensemble (Bach). OPERA — Aug. 3, 12, 17, 25, 29: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini). Aug. 4, 5, 11, 19, 23, 26, 31: "The Student Prince" (Romberg).

JAPAN

TOYO, Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 24: "Village Art of India." Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 234.59.91).

BALLET — Stanislavsky Ballet — Aug. 4: "Don Quixote" (Petipa, Minkus). Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 265.63.61).

BALLET — Stanislavsky Ballet — Aug. 5: "Swan Lake" (Reisinger, Tchaikovsky). CONCERT — Aug. 1: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Naoto Otomo conductor (Beethoven, Schumann). Tsubaki House (tel: 405.13.57/352.28.05).

REGGAE — Aug. 1: Sugar Minott. Yamanote Museum (tel: 669.76.43). EXHIBITION — To Aug. 5: "Modern Japanese Paintings."

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11). BALLET — Aug. 7: Gyro Ballet of Hungary, "Odyseus" (Kazantzakis). Aug. 9-12: Opera Ballet of Paris with Rudolf Nureyev, "Raymond" (Pashkova/Petipa, Glazunov).

CONCERTS — Aug. 6: Orchestre Acoustique de Bordeaux, Roberto Benzi conductor (Brahms, Ravel). Aug. 27 and 28: Gewandhaus Or-

chestra, Kurt Mazur conductor (Beethoven, Wagner). THEATRE — Aug. 4 and 5: Anthi-Theater, "Iphigenia in Aulis" (Euripides). Aug. 16-19: National Theater, "Antigone" (Sophocles). Aug. 31: Greek Popular Theater, "King Lear" (Shakespeare).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 66.70.43). CONCERTS — Aug. 29: New York Philharmonic Chamber Concert. Aug. 30: New York Philharmonic Orchestra. RECITALS — Aug. 13: Markus Stocker cello. Aug. 18: Raymond Leung violin, Winnie Wo piano. Aug. 23: Shingyu Yamada piano.

ITALY

STRESA, Palazzo dei Congressi (tel: 31.09.95). CONCERTS — Aug. 27: Czech Philharmonic, Václav Neumann conductor (Smetana, Dvorak). Aug. 30: Academy and Chorus of St-Martin in the Fields, Neville Martinson conductor (Mozart). RECITALS — Aug. 26: Hartmut Holl piano (Brahms).

Aug. 29: Lynn Harrell cello, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninov). Aug. 31: Anne Sophie Mutter violin, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Brahms).

JAPAN

TOYO, Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 24: "Village Art of India." Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 234.59.91).

BALLET — Stanislavsky Ballet — Aug. 4: "Don Quixote" (Petipa, Minkus). Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 265.63.61).

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REGGAE — Aug. 1: Sugar Minott. Yamanote Museum (tel: 669.76.43). EXHIBITION — To Aug. 5: "Modern Japanese Paintings."

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Palais Princier (tel: 50.76.54). CONCERTS — Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 8: Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor, Lucia Popp soprano (Brahms, Strauss). Aug. 12: Christoph Eschenbach

conductor, Justus Franz piano (Beethoven).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45). CONCERTS — Aug. 2: Ensemble Haccapart, Cornelis Dumbravescu conductor (Handel, Verdi). Aug. 19: Overpopt Orchestra, Ivan Fischer conductor (Mendelssohn, Schubert). Aug. 28: Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Ton Koopman conductor (Mozart). RECITAL — Aug. 23: Ronald Brautigam piano (Beethoven, Chopin).

• **Historisch Museum** (tel: 26.64.44). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Frans Eerbas."

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theater (tel: 60.82.25). OPERA — Aug. 1-4, 6-11: "Medea" (Benda). "Il Maestro di Capella" (Cimarosa). Aug. 31: "L'Arbre di Diana" (Mártyr y Söler).

TRAVEL

Pleasant Surprises in Yalta

by John F. Burns

YALTA, U.S.S.R. — Almost everyone who visits the Soviet Union passes through Moscow, and most go on to Leningrad. For those with time, Georgia and the famed caravan along the old silk route — Tashkent, Samarkand and Bishkek — are favorites. But for those who want to see places full of fascination, but when asked this correspondent to recommend a destination that is not so obvious, a name springs immediately to mind: Yalta, in the Crimea, playground of Czar Nicholas II, site of possibly the most controversial diplomatic conference of the century. One reason, above all, argues for including Yalta on an extended itinerary to the Soviet Union. Any trip there carries with it more in its share of drabness, tawdry hotels and second-rate service, all of which tax the tolerance of the most patient traveler. After a day or 10 days, many foreign travelers are in for a relief, for something relaxing and pleasant that is still essentially Russian.

The surprises began at Simferopol, site of a principal airport in the Crimea and a 90-minute drive from Yalta by bus or by a car. With eight million vacationers a year arriving in the Crimea, perhaps 10 percent of them foreigners, Aeroflot and Intourist have combined to make the reception at the former terminal at Simferopol a model of anything it usually is not: polite, organized and swift, with nice touches such as the

porter who eagerly carries your bags to your car and attendants who usher you to the bar for a cold drink on a hot day.

The drive is stunning, running southeast across fertile flatlands to the mountains, which guard approaches from the sea. There the road leaves the orchards and vineyards of the interior and climbs 2,500 feet (760 meters) to a pass that affords dramatic views of the coastline and the Black Sea. In the spring, the scent of apple and lilac blossoms wafts across the valleys, and the roadsides are busy with peasants selling new potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers from their private plots.

Just before the crest of the pass lies one of the many memorials that dot the Crimea. For its beauty, fertility and strategic importance this has been one of the most fought-over stretches of territory in the country. The memorial is to Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov, hero of the battle of Borodino, outside Moscow, which marked the turning point for Napoleon's army. Marshal Kutuzov is celebrated in the Crimea for his triumphs in the Russian-Turkish wars that ended the Russian empire in 1853-56, best remembered in the West for the futile gallantry of the Light Brigade at Balaklava and the work of Florence Nightingale in exposing scandalous conditions in battlefield hospitals. Both Balaklava and Sevastopol, site of the famous siege, on the southern tip of the peninsula, however, are closed to foreigners.

On a lovely day the misery of those battles seems far away. From Alusha, a burgeoning town on the coast, the road swings westward for a 25-mile (40-kilometer) journey to Yalta, reached along a corniche the equal of any in the Soviet Union. At Oreanda, a few miles beyond Yalta on the coast, Soviet leaders since Stalin have maintained a group of superbly landscaped villas, hidden behind a high fence and a thick forest.

It was there that Leonid I. Brezhnev entertained President Richard M. Nixon during their summit meeting in 1972. According to local reports, Yuri V. Andropov took over the estate during his brief tenure last year, and Konstantin U. Chernenko, his successor, has done likewise.

Henry A. Kissinger, in his memoirs, described the estate as an elaborate beach complex, with a grotto containing an Olympic-size swimming pool reached through electrically operated glass doors set into the limestone cliffs.

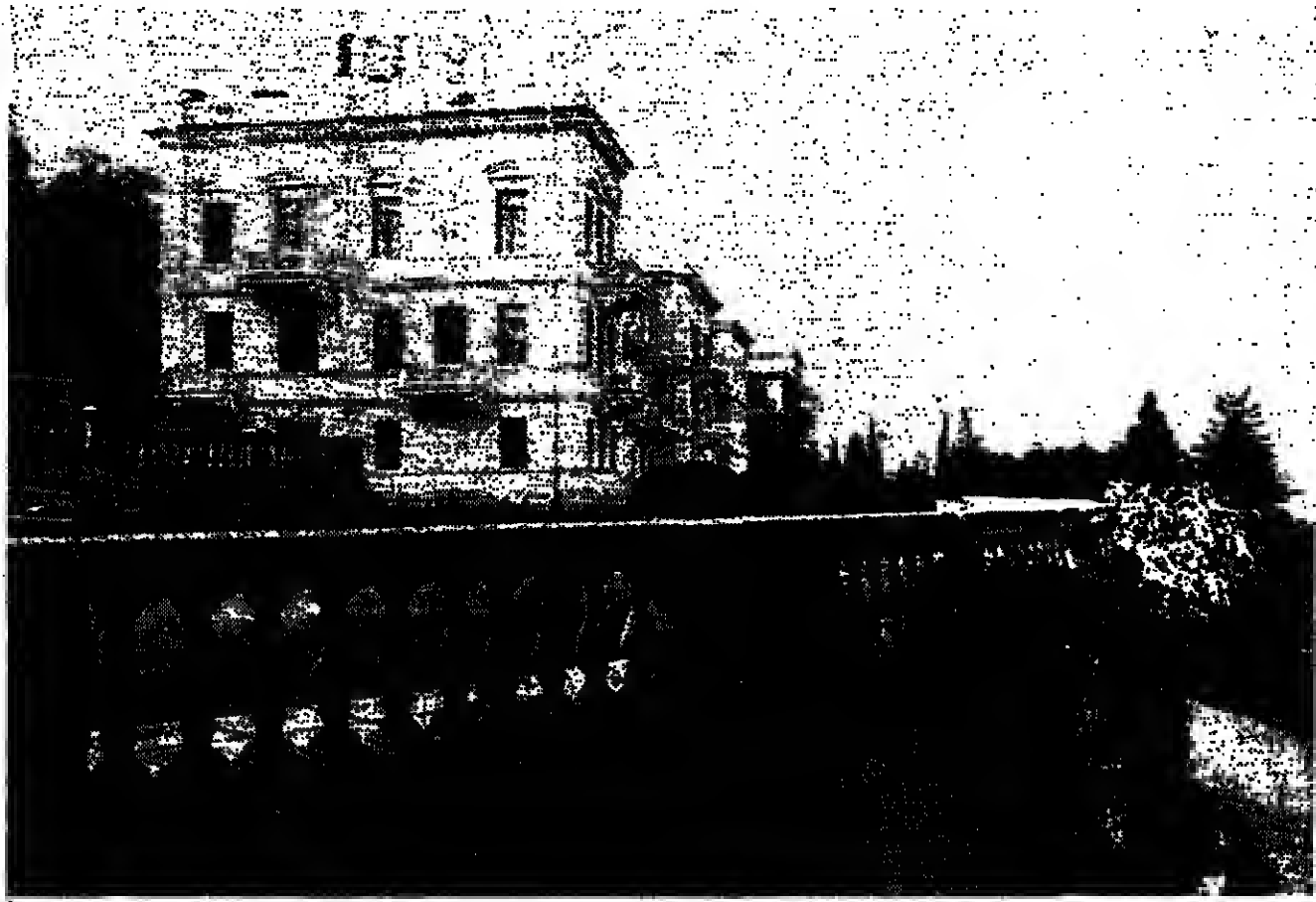
THE principal Intourist hotel, named for the town, is another surprise. Built five years ago by a construction group that matched Soviet labor with Yugoslav expertise, it stands halfway up the hillside to the east of town, with westward-facing rooms and balconies offering a view across the bay.

Bathrooms, often dingy and rusting in Soviet hotels, are clean. Not only did our room have unheated water and a bathtub, but it also boasted a television set and a telephone. Direct-dial telephones that could be used to reach other cities in the Soviet Union and swift operator assistance in placing international calls were other pluses.

With nearly 1,500 rooms, the hotel has problems coping with numbers at mealtimes. But with half a dozen restaurants and cafes and just as many bars, the delays are bearable. As everywhere in the Soviet Union, menus are more a guide to management's aspirations than to availability, so be prepared for disappointments. We found the borscht excellent and the Cossack-style chicken — basically, fried chicken with a hot red sauce — fortifying. As always, the bands at dinner played at a volume and a beat that made conversation virtually impossible, but with much to see in a 48-hour visit we scarcely felt like lingering.

Taking a taxi outside the hotel, we headed for the Chekhov Museum, arguably the most interesting museum in the Soviet Union. There, in a house that was built for him in 1899, Anton Chekhov wrote two of his most famous plays, "The Three Sisters" and "The Cherry Orchard," as well as several of his most famous stories, such as "The Lady With the Lapdog," "The Bishop" and "The Betrayed."

A new structure at one end of the garden



Livadiya Palace in Yalta.

John F. Burns, The New York Times

contains a fine display of photographs, manuscripts and artifacts, including the desk at which Chekhov did his writing, his pince-nez, page proofs marked extensively in the author's hand and a testimonial from Lenin in which the visitor learns that the leader of the Bolshevik revolution was so moved by Chekhov's description of life in a Russian lunatic asylum that he felt himself being transported into the claustrophobic milieu depicted by the author and had to put the book down.

In the house, preserved as it was when Chekhov died of tuberculosis in 1904, there is much more to delight anyone who ever read a Chekhov work or saw it performed. Though the author was in Germany when he died, his sister, M. P. Chekhova, remained in the house until she died in 1957, serving as curator of what became in 1920 a state museum.

Her successors as guides have a keenness for their work that is rarely found in such exhibits in the Soviet Union, offering tours of each room. It was in the study that Chekhov wrote "The Cherry Orchard" and spent long hours talking with guests like Maxim Gorky and Sergei Rachmaninoff. On view is the ankle-length black leather coat that Chekhov wore when he visited the penal colony on Sakhalin Island, a journey that brought attention to the suffering of czarist exiles.

From the Chekhov house it is a 10-minute drive west along the coast to Livadiya, known for its two czarist palaces set in a park a few hundred feet above the sea. It was there that Alexander III died in 1894 and there that his successor, Nicholas II, spent some of the last summers of his life with his family. In recent years one of the palaces has

been converted into a sanatorium, but a weekday visitor finds the beauty and tranquility of the grounds undisturbed save for an occasional stroller enjoying the cedars, the pines, the lilacs, the apple blossoms and the views of the sea.

Livadiya is best known as the site of the Yalta Conference of Feb. 4-11, 1945, at which President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill, in effect, molded the postwar world and enabled the Soviet Union to impose Communist governments in Eastern Europe. In the Soviet Union the Yalta Conference is regarded as the climactic moment of the World War II alliance and is celebrated as an expression of peace and cooperation among the Big Three powers.

ARRIVING after the palace had closed for the day, we were nonetheless invited in by a policeman and a caretaker. Passing unguided through the parade rooms where President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and his advisers caucused during the conference, we came across the white hall where the meeting took place, an airy wing that is being renovated with everything from ceiling moldings to the parquet floor receiving attention from skilled craftsmen.

The conference table stood temporarily in a room at one end of the hall, with seating cards denoting where each of the principals had sat. On the wall, an oil painting seemed to catch the mood of the three leaders: Stalin, in the uniform of a Red Army marshal, pipe in hand, expansive and confident; Churchill, also in military khaki, slumped bulldog-like across from him; Roosevelt, pa-

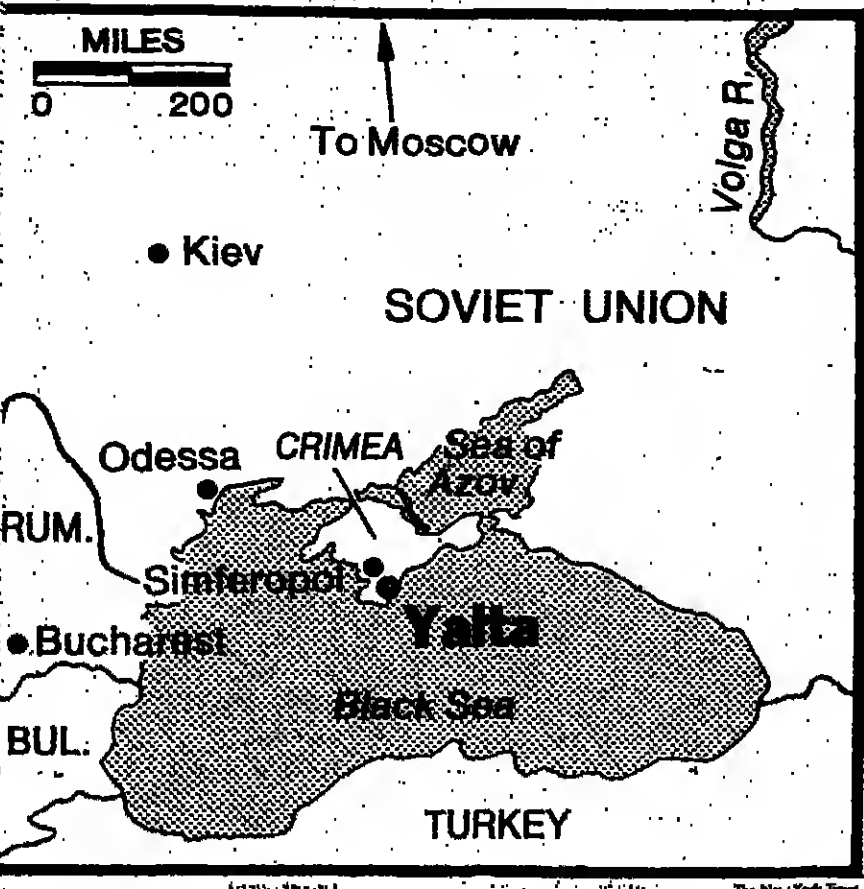
trician as ever, upright in his seat, but showing the frailty that a few weeks later was to culminate in his death.

From the palace, visitors can follow the footsteps of the czars and take a five-mile walk along winding paths that run along the escarpment to the west of the palace. We lingered there, scenting the mimosas and sharing the beauty with Russian families out for an evening stroll. Here, even casual contacts with Russians seemed easy, as though the scenery and the air had infused one and all with goodwill.

The taxi that deposited us at quayside brought us on a scene that could have been almost any small vacation resort in southern Europe. At anchor in the harbor lay two of the Soviet cruise ships that ply between Black Sea ports, the Greek islands and destinations as far west as Venice and Marseille. From friends who have sailed aboard them, we knew of the vessels' reputations for first-class service, and the passengers walking the quayside seemed tanned and happy enough. Nearby, some smaller pleasure vessels were tied up, having completed a day of carrying tourists across the bay to Livadiya, Alupka Palace, the Nikitsky botanical garden and other attractions.

Along the Lenin Embankment, back from the docks, is a wide assortment of restaurants and cafes serving everything from shashlik to ice cream. They are, however, something of a disappointment. Although fishing boats can be seen setting off at dusk, there appeared to be little effort to get the fresh catch onto local tables. A request for fish tends to result in the dried and salted variety as readily available in Moscow as at the Black Sea.

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The Student Prince in Residence

by Alan Levy

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — In the early 1970s this beguiling city's tourism director, Nils Kroonen, noticed that his American visitors kept asking where "The Student Prince" had taken place. Heidelberg's hosts have never heard of Prince Karl Franz of Hesse, the imaginary hero of the opera by Sigmund Romberg (1887-1951). Kroonen concluded the time was ripe to fill the gap between expectation and reality.

He talked with Helmut Hein, a singer turned producer-director in Munich, and his was born, 10 years ago, the Heidelberg Castle Festival, which utilizes West Germany's most glorious ruin as the setting for a work that became Heidelberg's best kept secret from Europeans.

Romberg, born in Hungary and educated in Vienna, emigrated to the United States in his 20s, and much of his work, although distinctly Middle European in style, ("Blondie Time," "The Desert Song"), is known here, if at all, from movie versions.

The source for Romberg's opera was a 19th-century play called "Old Heidelberg" that Wilhelm Mayer-Förster reworked from his own novel, "Karl Heinrich." Adapted with book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, it tells of a young crown prince who takes to Heidelberg's student life but must leave his love Katie, the innkeeper's niece, when duty calls.

The play is familiar but dated to German audiences. The musical version seemed unworthy of recrossing the Atlantic — particularly in the one inferior German translation that Hein laid hands on. "So we decided," says Hein, "to do it in its original setting, old Heidelberg, in its mother tongue, English."

Henry Price, who plays the title role in Heidelberg, sang it with the New York City Opera a few years back. U.S. and British singers from German opera houses (as well as some native talent) round out the cast. Croonen and Hein started "The Student Prince" in the castle courtyard in the summer of 1974. It was an instant success, attracting almost as many Germans as American tourists and servicemen.

From the outset, Hein embellished "The Student Prince" production with concerts and plays in German. In 1978, the Heidelberg Municipal Theater took over the festival and, in 1980, the Eastman Philharmonia from the noted music school in Rochester, New York, became the festival's resident orchestra. Nowadays, "The Student Prince," repeated annually, is flanked by operas in German: Rossini's "La Cenerentola," and Niccolò Jommelli's baroque opera "Ifigenia in Tauride" round out this year's five-week festival, which starts July 28.

IN London on St. Valentine's Day, 1613, Frederick V, ruler of the Rhine region, married Princess Elizabeth Stuart of England. The celebrations for the royal couple continued in London until the end of April and then they left for Heidelberg.



Heidelberg's setting for "The Student Prince."

Protestantism, it was a happy marriage. He had a triumphal arch, which he called Elizabeth's Gate to Heaven, built overnight and he laid out stately gardens. But these gardens with five terraces, the Hortus Palatinus, were not finished until 1620, by which time the honeymoon had ended.

Heading back in 1619, Frederick accepted election as king of Bohemia by Prague's Protestants, and was defeated by the Catholics the following year at White Mountain, in the Thirty Years War. Stripped of their territories, Frederick and Elizabeth fled to the Netherlands and went into history as the Winter King and Queen.

When the war ended, however, their son, Karl Ludwig, became ruler of the Rhineland and gave his only daughter, Elisabeth Charlotte — a much-loved-and-hated diarist known as Liselotte of the Pfalz — in marriage to the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV of France. In 1685, Louis XIV claimed the German Protestant territories as his sister-in-law's inheritance and sent his armies to conquer and plunder the region. In 1689 and 1693, Heidelberg and most of the castle were razed.

Only one patrician residence survived, spared by the French because it had been built by a Frenchman a century earlier. That landmark at Hauptstrasse 178 is today the Hotel Ritter, Heidelberg's best.

The Ritter is also the best place to begin exploring the city below the castle. The hotel borders on the Hauptplatz, Heidelberg's main square, which is most vivid on market days (Wednesday and Saturday mornings), but is always one of the liveliest and loveliest scenes in town. The Baroque-reconstructed Gothic majesty of the Holy Ghost Church with bookshells and souvenir stands between its buttresses; the baroque charm of the Town Hall; the centerpiece Hercules Fountain, gushing water where witches and heretics once burned and bandits were executed, combine to form a German gem best contemplated over coffee and pastries at the Café 7's outdoor tables.

Armed with a free Heidelberg map and numbered walking tour available in 11 languages from the tourist office near the railroad station, one can visit 45 noteworthy downtown sights in two hours to two days. All are on or just off Hauptstrasse, the mile-long main drag that is closed to cars, but traversed sporadically by a charming two-horse wagon that hauls up to 30 passengers for a fare of 1.5 Deutsche marks (slightly more than half a dollar) a person. Most of the sites now belong to Germany's oldest university (founded 1386) around which the city still revolves. Of Heidelberg's 137,000 inhabitants, 27,000 are students.

Between 1712 and 1914, the university had sole right to incarcerate students up to 14 days for drunkenness, rowdiness, and undemocratic behavior such as stoning the police. The cells of the student prison are richly decorated with old alumni photos, silhouettes, and graffiti. In keeping with the spirit as well as the letter of the law for modern visitors, the official admonition posted on the staircase in English reads: "EVERYBODY KNOWS KILROY WAS HERE. PLEASE DON'T WRITE ON WALLS."

One of the university's best-known residents is in New York this year. The Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut has lent the Museum of Natural History the lower jaw of Homo Heidelbergensis, a primitive man who drowned in the Neckar more than half-a-million years ago. An excellent dental cast of the find can be viewed in the Palatine Museum, an 18th-century mansion with works of art by Canaletto, Guardi, Cresspi, Hals, Turner, and most notably, Tilmann Riemenschneider's 1509 "Windsheim Altar."

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I.S. Stocks
 Report, M-1, Page 6

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Three Mile Island Officials
 Sell Cleanup Techniques

By STUART DIAMOND
 New York Times Service
MIDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania — The owners of the damaged Three Mile Island nuclear plant have cleanup techniques for sale. To help offset the \$1-billion cost of decontaminating the crippled reactor, utility officials are looking to trade all sorts of new, useful tips on removing radiation in return for cash, services or products.

The scientists believe that the new techniques, developed since the March 28, 1979, accident at the plant, could help cut both maintenance costs for operating nuclear plants and cleanup costs at the end of a reactor's useful life.

"We are providing information for a price," said John C. DeVine Jr., technical planning director of Unit 2, the damaged reactor. "We need the financial support." He said some customers view the exchange as a pure business deal.

So far, to gain access to the innovations, 17 Japanese companies, including nine utilities, have contributed \$18 million, and talks are progressing with German and Swedish officials. Investor-owned utilities in the United States are expected to contribute \$150 million through their trade association, the Edison Electric Institute. The Electric Power Research Institute, the utility industry's research arm, is paying \$3 million a year.

"There is a tremendous amount to be learned here," said Ronald H. Fillmore, Three Mile Island program manager for the contractor, Bechtel National Inc.

Innovations include the adaptation of a remote-controlled camera to see inside the damaged reactor; arm extenders that fasten a hose to a nozzle 40 feet (12.2 meters) away; a remote-controlled robot that can scrub down a highly radioactive basement, and shirts with ice pouches to keep workers cool.

At first, the new technology was available free to scientists who visited the reactor, situated 12 miles (19.3 kilometers) from the center of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. But then General Public Utilities Corp., Three Mile Island's owner, began to realize that visitors were taking home valuable research, while cash-poor GPU was paying the bill.

Now, most research is available only for sale. One reason is that GPU, which has spent \$445 million so far, is trying to collect \$30 million more. And it is still about \$100 million short on pledged funds, it says.

DOUGLAS H. Bedell, GPU's manager of communications at Three Mile Island, said: "It has to be a quid pro quo. This has become Three Mile Island University. That means people who come here have to pay tuition. We are looking for deals."

The Three Mile Island effort is unique because the scale is so much larger and the problems exist in combination. Since few reactors have ever been cleaned up, most of the equipment needed simply did not exist. GPU and more than a score of contractors have searched scientific and mail-order catalogues, improvising on stock items to produce what amounts to do-it-yourself cleanup devices. "We've learned hundreds of things, each of them small, but the total adds up to something very significant," Mr. DeVine said.

Many of the breakthroughs have been in remote control. One is a 14-inch (3.4-centimeters) wide video camera that was adapted to be dropped through a small hole into the reactor core and operated by cables. EG&G Idaho Inc. adapted a vertical sonar system that was lowered into the reactor through the same hole, making 500,000 readings and mapping the damaged nuclear fuel.

Armstrong-Mellon University is developing remote-controlled, waterproof robots that can pirouette and wheel up and down stairs, vacuum, scrub, photograph, highly radioactive areas and do maintenance work, including operating valves.

"It's a coming thing in nuclear power plants," said Robert E. Fine, manager of the Three Mile Island robot program. He said he robots could also be used in toxic waste and chemical cleanups.

A device called a scabbler, usually used to break up roads, was (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

STC Makes
 Buyout Bid
 For ICL

Terms Resisted
 As 'Inadequate'

By Bob Hagerty
 International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC announced Thursday a takeover bid of £356 million (\$473 million) for ICL PLC in the latest attempt to create a major British force in computers and telecommunications.

ICL, Britain's biggest computer company, called the proposed terms "totally inadequate." But it did not rule out the possibility of discussing a merger with STC.

In a surprise morning raid, STC bought about 9.8 percent of ICL's shares for 77 pence apiece. The electronics company then announced an offer to swap two of its shares for every seven ICL shares. STC shares closed at 276 pence, down 28 pence, giving the swap a value of about 79 pence for each ICL share.

ICL shares leaped 23 pence to close at 84 pence as the stock market bet that STC or another party would come up with a higher offer.

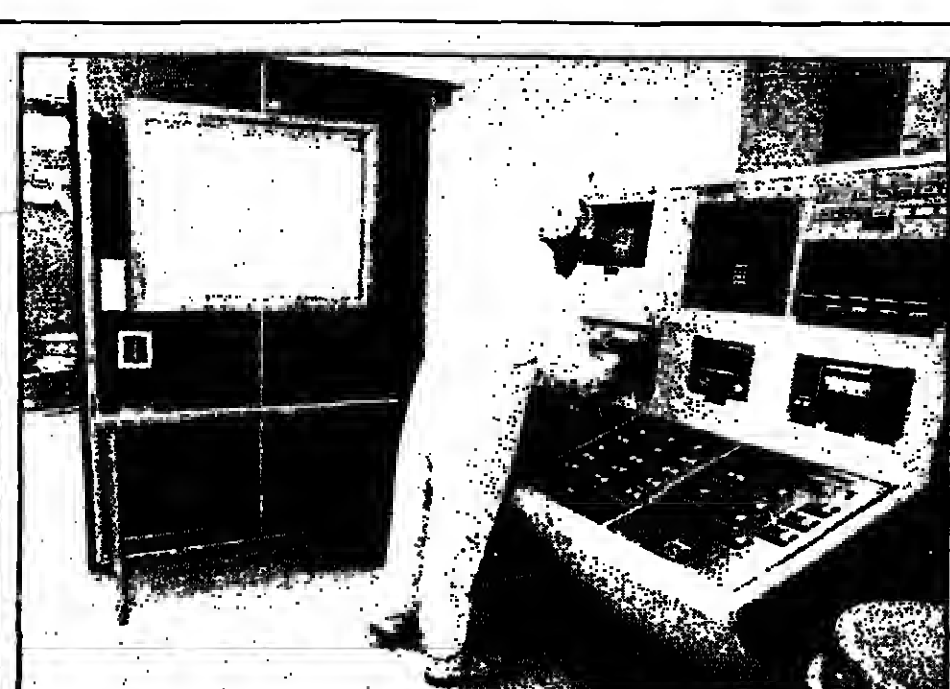
The STC bid is the latest in a series of efforts to form British electronics companies big enough to challenge the giants of Japan and the United States. Earlier this month, Thorn EMI PLC agreed to buy 76 percent of Immos International, a U.K.-based microchip maker, for \$95 million after failing to win the hand of British Aerospace PLC, the maker of aircraft, satellites and missiles.

Meanwhile, General Electric Co. of Britain, which is unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name, has said it may bid for British Aerospace, which some analysts regard as too small to compete effectively overseas on its own.

"Small is beautiful, but it isn't enough," STC's chairman and chief executive, Sir Kenneth Corfield, said at a news conference Thursday. Without more big players, he said, British industry is "going to sink, sink, sink."

Along with giving STC and ICL a bigger base, Sir Kenneth said, the combination would exploit the trend toward the blending of com-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



A worker at Squibb pharmaceutical plant in New Brunswick, New Jersey, inspects a computer panel, part of a distributed-control system that monitors chemical production.

Plant Automation Enters New Era
 With Distributed-Control Systems

New York Times Service

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey — In the production room at E.R. Squibb & Sons' new pharmaceutical plant here, three workers clad in white bonnets and gowns glance at computer consoles as they add chemicals to enormous vials. Supervisors watch from behind glass walls at a distance.

The room, silent, white and almost empty, looks and sounds very little like a typical busy factory floor. For Squibb, in its manufacturing operations, is taking advantage of a new application of advanced computer technology.

Like scores of other plants around the United States, in industries ranging from chemicals to steel to paper, the Squibb facility is being run by a network of microprocessors and minicomputers, rather than a single computer, in what is known as a distributed-control system.

Dozens of microprocessors, sitting atop valves, tanks and motors, monitor every change in a plant and react almost instantaneously. By contrast, a single computer, though it reaches into all corners of a plant, cannot handle all the information it receives at one time. Thus a problem will often have to wait before receiving attention.

In the case of the Squibb production process, for which sterile conditions are essential, the more people who are in contact with the chemicals, the more chance the product will be contaminated. To avoid that, said Ralph del Campo, a Squibb executive, "We've taken what an operator would do if he

were sitting here 24 hours a day, and tried to put that into the computer software."

Sales of distributed-control systems will exceed \$1.4 billion this year, according to Alan Krigman, a consultant to the instrumentation industry, and the first completely automated plants are beginning operation. About 20 percent of all processing plants, or those involved in converting raw materials to finished products rather than in assembly-line manufacturing, now use some distributed-control system, he estimates.

By taking advantage of gains in microelectronics, which made computing power smaller, cheaper and easier to use, manufacturers can supervise their plants more efficiently, which leads to a better product and savings on energy, raw materials and maintenance.

Although assembly-line workers fear that automation will make them obsolete, workers in the processing industries are not likely to be displaced, engineers say, because these industries have never been labor-intensive. "The idea," said David Fraude, a technical consultant at Burroughs Wellcome Co., a pharmaceutical concern, "is not to displace people but to make them more effective performers."

Engineers call the old control mechanisms, in which one computer controlled an entire plant, cumbersome, costly and slow. Neither was the computer much help, engineers say, when something went wrong. "The operator

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Ford Reports
 Record Profit
 In 2d Quarter

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co., continuing its record-breaking earnings, on Thursday reported a second-quarter profit of \$909 million, bringing its earnings for the first half of the year to \$1.8 billion.

Second-quarter profit, which amounted to \$4.95 a share, was the highest quarterly profit for the company. It was a 68-percent increase from earnings of \$2.92 million, or \$3 a share, in the second quarter of 1983.

Ford, the second-largest automaker, reported that sales increased 20 percent to \$14.1 billion, compared with 1983 second-quarter sales of \$11.7 billion.

Ford's highest earnings for an entire year, posted in 1983, were \$1.87 billion.

Ford's earnings would have been higher had it not been for the strength of the dollar against foreign currencies and metal and autoworkers' strikes in West Germany, which led to the closing of most of the country's auto assembly plants for several weeks.

Currency differences cost Ford an estimated 10 cents a share, and the labor problems about 20 cents a share, the company said.

The strong gains were attributed to Ford's domestic sales, which are running 32 percent ahead of last year. In addition, Ford is selling more of its bigger cars and models with lots of optional equipment.

General Motors Corp., the largest U.S. automaker, said it would report earnings Friday.

Chrysler Corp. last week reported quarterly profit of \$803 million, bringing its first-half to more than \$1.5 billion, more than double its record for an entire year, \$701 million set last year.

Detroit automakers this year are expected to double last year's record industrywide earnings of \$6.15 billion.

Ward's Automotive Reports said Wednesday that domestic car production was down 5.9 percent this week from last week but was well ahead of last year's figures.

Production dropped from 140,244 cars last week to an esti-

Dollar Gains
 On Rumors of
 OPEC's Demise

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar shot up Thursday after unsubstantiated rumors that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was breaking up. Gold plunged \$9, and silver dipped below \$7 an ounce to a two-year low.

The pound closed at \$1.3305 to the dollar in London, down from \$1.3355 Wednesday. In Paris, the dollar fell slightly to 8.744 French francs, from 8.745. In Frankfurt, the dollar rose slightly to 2.847 Deutsche marks, from 2.8433, and in Tokyo, the dollar climbed to 243.40, down from 244.90 Wednesday.

In late New York trading, the pound was at \$1.313 to the dollar, from Wednesday's \$1.335. The dollar rose to 8.805 French francs from 8.801 and to 2.8688 DM, from 2.8563. It dropped to 244.70 yen, from 245.975.

"It happened like wildfire once the rumors began," said John McTague, chief corporate trader at Wells Fargo Bank International. "Basically it's an irrational market and the operation procedure is: When to doubt, buy dollars."

The rumors that the OPEC cartel was breaking up were not substantiated. "I don't know where they started but the reaction was dramatic," Mr. McTague said.

Chrysler Pension Move
 Expected to Start Trend

By Merrill Brown
 Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A decision by Chrysler Corp. to move significant pieces of its \$1.29-billion pension funds away from stocks and into government and corporate fixed-income investments is likely to encourage similar modifications in portfolio strategy, investment managers and pension fund watchers say.

Chrysler officials had no comment Wednesday on reports that it plans to put several hundred million dollars of stock investments into bonds and government notes. However, Wall Street sources said that although the precise scope of the emerging strategy at Chrysler is still uncertain, the decision to move out of the stock market within several days has already been made.

If such a pattern were to emerge on a large scale, it would result in more difficulty for the stock market, which has been struggling all this year to overcome predictions of higher interest rates and inflation.

"A potential source of demand for stocks is drying up," said Stephen Roedel, a vice president at T. Rowe Price Associates.

"We aren't getting cash flows now. After a good year in stocks and bonds, the majority of corporations are overfunded in their pen-

like plans. For tax-free investors like pension funds there is pretty stiff competition for the equity markets."

Another investment adviser, however, suggested that such trends are usually more gradual. "It would be very unusual to see anyone cut their positions down to zero, because most of our clients make their own asset decisions in smaller blocks over time," the adviser said. "There are a lot of conservative holders of assets, and this is only going to lead to more talk about such moves."

At the end of last year, just over half of Chrysler's pension monies were invested in stocks, about a third in bonds and the rest in cash and other investment vehicles. A move out of those funds, almost \$400 million, away from stocks, would be highly unusual.

Some investment advisers on Wednesday cautioned against suggestions that the Chrysler strategy might alter the future of the hundreds of billions of dollars controlled by large pension fund managers. The largest 100 corporations, for instance, control assets worth about \$200 billion.

"Nothing is happening elsewhere on the magnitude of what Chrysler is planning," said one adviser.

Recently, however, Teledyne Inc. shifted a large portion of its pension assets from stocks to bonds, and there is no question that with fixed bond yields in the 13.5 percent range and stocks steadily off this year many fund managers are moving increasingly into fixed-yield investments.

With a 13.5-percent rate on bonds and inflation around 5 percent, the so-called real return of 8 percent is widely viewed as extraordinary.

Francisco Rosasco, national manager of Prudential-Bache Securities' investment management consulting services division, a group that generally works for public and private funds smaller than Chrysler's, said the trend toward fixed-income asset allocation has been building since the end of the big stock market move last year.

"It begins with a lot of talk and takes time for these things to happen," Mr. Rosasco said. "With real estate investments, too, there was a lot of talk before there was real action." He added that pension fund managers are beginning to invest heavily in commercial real estate.

Also at work in the investment managers' thinking is the fact that actuaries generally require funds to return about 9 percent, and if corporations can assure a higher return than that, they can trim the money they are required to invest for their pension holders.

Price of Oil
 Is Continuing
 To Decline

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The oil market continued to weaken Thursday. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas Intermediate crude for delivery to September fell to a new low of \$27.77 a barrel, down 23 cents from Wednesday.

The Nymex futures price, which closely tracks movements on the oil market, has plunged nearly \$2 in the past two weeks. "Until there are signs that OPEC is curbing production and stopping some of the discounting, I feel that the market is going to continue under pressure," said Richard Baskin, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Many analysts say that, unless spot prices rebound soon, the British government could be forced to lower official prices on its crude. In early 1983, such a move by Britain forced the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries into cutting its official prices.

CURRENCY RATES

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	U.K.	Yen
retail	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
wholesale	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
London (3)	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Paris	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Amsterdam	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Brussels	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Milan	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Stockholm	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Oslo	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Copenhagen	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Helsinki	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Tokyo	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Singapore	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Manila	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Bombay	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Calcutta	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Rangoon	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Colombo	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Madras	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Batavia	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Sourabaya	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Manila	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Yokohama	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Osaka	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Kobe	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Nagasaki	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Fukuoka	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Sapporo	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Hiroshima	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Kyoto	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Beijing	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Tientsin	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Shanghai	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Hong Kong	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Guangzhou	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Shenzhen	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Qingdao	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Tianjin	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Wulumuqi	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Urumqi	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Xinjiang	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Yunnan	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Zhejiang	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Inner Mongolia	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Heilongjiang	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Shandong	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Henan	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Guangdong	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Guangxi	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25
Yunnan	1.00	2.36	6.55	1.36	163.7	2.00	166.6	163.7	137.25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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COMPANY NAME

☐ My payment is enclosed (Check or money order to the IHT).

Please charge my:

☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Card account number:

Card expiry date:

My name: Signature:

Address:

City: Country:

Job/Profession: Nationality: Tel. N°:

Company Activity:

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WEEKEND
FRIDAY IN THE CITY

ATTN	NEW LOWS	NEW HIGH	3	Provided
AL Lohm	AdmCo	AdmCo	58	AdmCo
Amco	Amco	Amco		Amco
Barclay	Barclay	Barclay		Barclay
Chase	Chase	Chase		Chase
Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated		Consolidated
Franklin	Franklin	Franklin		Franklin
Harvard	Harvard	Harvard		Harvard
Lincoln	Lincoln	Lincoln		Lincoln
Long	Long	Long		Long
Marshall	Marshall	Marshall		Marshall
McGraw	McGraw	McGraw		McGraw
North	North	North		North
Payroll	Payroll	Payroll		Payroll
Rockwell	Rockwell	Rockwell		Rockwell
Shaw	Shaw	Shaw		Shaw
Stearns	Stearns	Stearns		Stearns
Thompson	Thompson	Thompson		Thompson
Wells	Wells	Wells		Wells
Wheeler	Wheeler	Wheeler		Wheeler
Worthington	Worthington	Worthington		Worthington

FCC Raises Limits On Owned Outlets

United Press International
WASHINGTON.—The Fed Communications Commission will vote four-to-one Thursday to allow broadcasters to own an unlimited number of AM and FM radio stations and TV outlets by 1990, ending a three-decade-old ceiling of seven of each kind.

During the transition period, so-called seven-station rule will "relax" to allow broadcaster own an even dozen each AM, FM stations, plus up to 12 television stations, plus up to 12 UHF or VHF.

Broadcasters wanting to own more than the authorized number during the interim may seek a waiver, the agency decided, but they would be required to prove the purchase would not harm the public interest or violate antitrust laws.

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6 Top Aides At Getty Oil Will Resign

Six top officers of Getty Oil Co., including its chairman, Sidney R. Petersen, said they plan to resign soon and make room for Texaco Inc. to assert full control over the Los Angeles-based company.

The departures mark a closing chapter in the bitter struggle for control of the company and an end to Mr. Petersen's nearly 30-year career with the company.

In addition to Mr. Petersen, 54, the company said that the officers resigning effective July 31 are its president, Robert N. Miller, two group vice presidents, Edward H. Shuler and Bill E. Williams, and the vice president and general counsel, R.D. Copley. In addition, Poul E. Carlton, another group vice president, will resign effective Aug. 31, Getty said. Three other Getty executives had announced their resignations earlier.

Texaco said that no replacements for the departing executives



Sidney R. Petersen

would be named and their duties will be handled by Texaco officials.

Price Waterhouse is opening a small office in Canton to serve international oil companies drilling in the South China Sea. Price, which opened a Beijing office in 1981, said it is the first international accounting firm to receive permission from the Chinese government to have two offices in the country. Margaret Jack, head of Price's China department in Hong Kong, will supervise the new office.

Burger King Europe has appointed Raul Alvarez to the new post of director of operations. In addition, he will continue as regional general manager for Burger King in Spain. Mr. Alvarez, who previously was based in Madrid, will be working from Burger King's European headquarters in Britain. Burger King is a hamburger chain owned by Pillsbury Co. of Minneapolis.

Merrell Dow Pharma GmbH, based in Rueselsheim, West Germany, has named Bernd Wegner managing director, succeeding A.R. (Tony) Clapham, interim regional manager for West Germany since earlier this year. Mr. Clapham now returns to his post as sales-administration manager for Merrell Dow Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Merrell Dow is a pharmaceuticals concern owned by Dow Chemical Co. of the United States. For the past three years, Mr. Wegner has worked as sales and marketing manager for Degussa AG, the West German metals and chemicals concern.

Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., the London-based merchant bank, has appointed Robert Cooper to its board.

British Land Co. has appointed John Spink as its property consultant, following the retirement of Norman Bowie. Mr. Spink was until recently deputy chairman of the Swire group in Hong Kong and before that he was chief executive of Berkeley Hambro and a director of Hambro Bank Ltd.

Massor Systems International

has named Neil Aldred director of marketing, succeeding Michael Beadmore, who has become vice president of marketing for the parent Massor Systems Corp. in the Sunnyvale, California, head office. Formerly, Mr. Aldred was director of marketing for Massor Systems (UK) Ltd. Massor Systems International, with headquarters in Berkshire, England, develops and markets large-scale data-storage systems and high-speed local computer networks.

International Mexican Bank Ltd. has appointed Armen Kouyoumdjian assistant managing director. He will continue as resident economist of the London-based bank.

Could Inc., the U.S.-based maker of electronic systems and components, has appointed Carl H. Sandberg to the new post of vice president-international marketing. He will be responsible for the development and implementation of strategies for key international markets, supporting Could's worldwide product marketing activities in Europe and the Pacific Basin.

TI Group PLC, the U.K.-based engineering and consumer-appliances maker, has gone outside its ranks to fill the post of technical director. TI said Michael R. Williams will join its board Sept. 1 as technical director, succeeding George Ashton, who retired earlier this year. Currently, Mr. Williams is director of advanced engineering with Rolls-Royce Ltd.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Key Pharm.		1st Half		1984		1983	
Midland Bank		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
Japan		Illinois Power		1st Half		1984		1983	
Ohbayashi-gumi		1984		1983		1982		1981	
United States		McDon. Doug.		1st Half		1984		1983	
Amer. Motors		1984		1983		1982		1981	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half		1st Half	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
1st Half		1st Half		1st Half</					

